"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for this city and vicinity are fair, preceded by showers in northern portions, cooler Monday night, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Advices from India are that the hill forts in the Khyber Pass fell into the hands of the Afridis through treachery on the part of the garrisons. An advance has been made of British troops up the Swat Valley. It is reported from Havana that Gov. Gen. Weyler would have released Señorita Cisneros some time ago had it not been that her case gained such notoriety. President Faure will arrive in Paris from Russia to-morrow. People are making preparations for a great reception. It is reported that Germany and Spain are trying to induce America, Great Britain, and Switzerland to join in the European measures concerning Anarchists. Advices from Capetown are that the Delagoa Bay dispute has been decided against Portugal. This report is not credited in London.—Page 5.

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Staten Island policemen had an unsuccessful chase after a man who had robbed the house of Thomas Dennin.

Charles A. Kuenzel, a Hoboken aeronaut, will start for the Klondike in a balloon of his own invention.

A decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia deprives that State of the right to hire out persons convicted of misdemeanors, and will probably cause the release of many such persons whose services have been sold and paid for in advance.

Fire practically destroyed the six-story double factory building, 478-480 Pearl Street, yesterday. The loss is estimated at nearly $100,000. Chief Bonner, with all the force stationed south of Houston Street, fought the flames, which at one time threatened the Five Points Mission House, for two hours.

Policeman Farrell of Brooklyn caught two boys of a gang that was wedging stones in an opened switch on the Brighton Beach Railroad. He forced his prisoners to lie on the track, and then with his arms resting on their necks he pulled out the stones as a passenger train approached. He narrowly escaped with his life.

Gov. Black, it is reported, was very cordial to Mr. Worth when they met at the Oriental Hotel just before midnight Saturday. While Mr. Platt was but a few feet away he shook hands with the Kings County leader, calling him by his given name and expressing his pleasure at the meeting. Mr. Platt denied yesterday that he had seen Mr. Worth.

Page 2.

Ex-Postmaster Dayton returned from Europe. He discussed the political situation and said the Democrats will win this Fall. He would like to go on the Supreme bench some day.

Acting Chief of Police McCullagh made another call at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night, and found Capt. Chapman in his office. They had an animated conversation.

Both factions of the Progressive Democratic League held meetings yesterday. The Anti-Tammany wing completed the work of expelling bolters, and the Flannery Hall meeting completed temporary organization and invited membership.

Charges against Miss Florence Fairview were discussed at the Central Labor Union meeting last night in executive session. Two complaints were made against the Theatrical Protective Union, and it may be expelled.

William F. Harrity, the Pennsylvania member of the Democratic National Committee, has written a letter to John M. Garman, Chairman of the State Committee, denying the power of the latter body to remove him on account of his sound-money views. He declares that he has always voted the party ticket, and accuses some of the State Democratic leaders of narrowness and bigotry.

Page 3.

The Harlem oarsmen had perfect weather yesterday to finish their Sunday practice spins for the Middle States Regatta on Labor Day.

Page 5.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Rogers Morse of the Calvary Baptist Church preached a sermon yesterday on the importance of forming only Christian friendships.

"Paddy" Burns, accused of participation in election frauds, is in jail at Newark. It is said that he may confess and implicate prominent Republican leaders.

Three negroes, each armed with two revolvers, invaded and robbed three barrooms in Haverstraw early yesterday morning. Thomas Malley and Michael Thornton, who resisted, were shot, Thornton's wound being probably mortal. The New York police have under arrest men who arrived here wounded, and are suspected of connection with the crimes.

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Coney Island ran free from police interference. Every show ran double time.

John Sweeny was held for being responsible for the death of Thomas Ryan in Brooklyn, who died from the effects of a blow and a fall.

It is estimated that from thirty to fifty million dollars' worth of trade has been brought to New York through the effects of the Merchants' Association thus far.

William Crowley, twenty years old, of 415 East Thirteenth Street, was arrested last night while "scorching" on a bicycle to keep an appointment with a young lady.

Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist, arrived on the steamship La Champagne yesterday with the body of his wife, which will be buried in Philadelphia.

William Callahan, a driver, was held in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of stabbing Lawrence Bolger. It is said he begged for money and then spat in Bolger's face and stabbed him.

A wild steer caused excitement yesterday in the neighborhood of Eleventh Avenue and Fortieth and Forty-second Streets. Charles Cochrane took refuge in a ditch and was pursued by the enraged animal, narrowly escaping with his life.

A Bavarian Kirmess was opened at Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday. The festivities will last for a week. The statue "Bavaria" was unveiled in the afternoon, and tableaus were shown at night, with pyrotechnic displays and illumination.

The Susquehanna, a big, Bath-built sailing ship, with a cargo of 2,100 tons of sugar, reached port Friday night, eighty-nine days from Honolulu. The record time is eighty-two days, made nearly fifty years ago by the Sovereign of the Seas. J. E. Sewall, nephew of the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the silver ticket last Fall, was in command of the Susquehanna.

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FREEING GEORGIA CONVICTS.

A Decision of the Supreme Court Deprives the State of the Labor of Prisoners.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 29.—The recent decision of the Supreme Court which makes illegal all contracts leasing misdemeanor convicts to private individuals has placed the State in a most embarrassing position. Under the circumstances habeas corpus proceedings will release any of those convicts.

A negro named Miller, recently convicted of larceny and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment or to pay a fine of $50, did not pay the fine, and the Sheriff sold him to a private contractor named Tatum for $72. Tatum has a turpentine distillery, and expected to have the use of the negro's services during the twelve months' sentence. A lawyer, learning of the horrible brutality exercised in the private convict camps, brought habeas corpus proceedings for the release of Miller, and the prisoner was brought before Judge Sheffield. The lawyer made the point that when the Sheriff received $72 for the sale of Miller's body his fine of $50 had been paid in full, and that he should be set free. The Judge took this view of the case and the negro was released. Similar proceedings are now threatened all over the State.

THE PORTLAND AT SEATTLE

Many Reasons to Dissuade Would-Be Miners from Going to the Klondike Until Spring.

HUNGER AND DEATH CERTAIN

Labor Scarce and Houses Cannot Be Built—Food at St. Michael's Might Just as Well Be in New York This Winter.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 29.—The steamer Portland arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning. It was fourteen hours after the Portland was sighted off Cape Flattery before she arrived here. The Portland carried thirteen miners, each of whom brought only a small part of his stake. Although reports that the Portland had brought a great treasure have been made, the actual value of the gold dust on board is perhaps $575,000. The steamer was delayed by the failure of the P. B. Weare to arrive at St. Michael's, and by a storm on the North Pacific Ocean. The miners on board, with the amount of their total mining profits, part of which were brought with them, are as follows:

J. Rowans, $50,000; J. Bell, $45,000; Joseph Goldsmith, $35,000; N. W. Powers, $35,000; W. W. Caldwell, $35,000; W. Oler, $30,000; C. K. Zilly, $25,000; F. W. Cobb, $25,000; W. Zahn, $15,000; A. Buckley, $10,000; M. S. Lansing, $15,000; B. W. Farnham, $10,000; M. R. Camler, $15,000.

Hard Facts on the Klondike.

H. N. Stanley, who went to St. Michaels for The Associated Press, returned to this city on the steamer Portland. He says:

"I have been seven weeks at the mouth of the Yukon at St. Michaels, where I saw all the miners coming out and interviewed them. As a result I feel it my duty to advise everybody to stay out until next Spring. Wild, and, in many cases, exaggerated reports have been circulated since the first discoveries were made. The strike, however, was and is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, in the world's history. Probably $2,000,000 was cleaned up this Spring and next Spring I look for from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000. The fields have hardly been opened up as yet, but those going in now must bear in mind that everything in that region was staked long before any reports reached the outer world and that those going in now must prospect for themselves, buy claims from the present owners, or work for the owners.

"No new strike had been reported up to the time of my leaving St. Michael's, and another may not be made for five years, although Alaska is an enormous country and will yet, I believe, produce more gold than was dreamed of. But it is also in many ways a bleak, barren, desolate country—a country incapable of supporting any great amount of animal life, and a country of such rigorous climate, both Winter and Spring, that none but the most hardy can possibly live in it. Even they must have abundance of food and warm clothing.

Starvation Threatened.

"I am aware there is a popular impression that supplies can be bought in the vicinity of the mines. They may at present buy at six times Seattle prices, but they are taken at even those figures faster than they can be got in, and before Winter is half over, if the present population stays in, there will be actual starvation.

"The average man requires about one ton of carefully selected food and clothing for a year's supplies. In the Summer of 1896, about 3,500 tons of supplies went up the river, and the new population of 1,500 to 2,000 suffered from want. Of this 3,500 tons, probably 1,500 tons were rum, tools, furniture, and supplies other than provisions. This season, allowing the most favorable circumstances, not more than 4,200 tons of supplies can be got up the river, fully half of which is rum and tools, as well as supplies other than food. There are more than three times as many people there than last Winter. Figure it out for yourself.

"Food was completely cleaned out this Spring, and last Winter there was such a scarcity that moose hams sold for $30 each; flour, $120 per 100 pounds; bacon, $1 per pound. What will not happen this coming Winter? Why will not people actually starve to death?

"As to shelter, 90 per cent. of Dawson was living in tents in July; labor is scarce, and houses cannot be built. How are 7,000 people to withstand the rigor of a nine months' Winter of semi-darkness when the mercury goes 70° below zero?

Doubtful Work for Winter.

"As to labor, it is true that last Winter—the Winter succeeding the great strike when men were scarce—wages were $15 a day, but if no new strike is made what is to keep wages up this Winter? There are but 340 claims on Bonanza, Eldorado, and Hunker Creeks that will probably be worked this Winter. An average of eight men to each is, I think, liberal. If but 2,700 men are employed, and there are 5,000 or more seeking work, what must be the result? Wages must go down. I am told that much grub has gone over the divide, yet from what I know I would wager my last dollar that not to exceed 500 tons of supplies over and above what the carriers ate will reach the diggings. No man going in can arrive with more than a four months' supply.

"I am also told that there is plenty at St. Michael's. So there may be, but after Sept. 15 it might as well be in New York City, for to try to transport it by dog train or sled over 2,000 miles of icy river is absolutely impossible. There is not, nor will there ever be, a dog train that can take enough to feed itself over 1,200 miles. Relief is, therefore, impossible. Over the divide in the Winter would be quite as difficult.

Trails Closed to Supplies.

"To draw provisions for the trip from Dyea to Dawson any time before the Spring breaks up is an impossibility. Relief for those caught in the Klondike after Winter sets in is equally impossible, so in the name of humanity I ask that a stop be put to this wholesale transportation of people without supplies. Let no man be allowed to enter that region unless he carries with him enough food and clothing to last him a year.

"There are women and little children in there to-day who should be sent out as far as St. Michael's before navigation closes. I hear much of the boats that are building to go up the river, but, aside from one steamer ready on Aug. 11, no new boat can be added to the carrying craft this Fall. The Klondike is a land of ice and snow as well as a land of gold.

"Let it not be made a land of gaunt hunger, wretchedness, and death. Let no one be allowed to wrest from the foolish people a few hundred thousand saved, borrowed, or begged dollars. There will be as good chances for mining in the future as now. Let the people wait. This is not a Cripple Creek or Deadwood proposition. If caught they cannot walk out."

THE RICH HARVEST OF GOLD.

Claims Likely to Produce $70,000,000 in Three Years—Miners Stranded at St. Michael's.

PORT ANGELIS, Washington, Aug. 29.—The steamer Portland, from St. Michael's, which touched at this port last evening, brings the news that the remarkably rich claims on Eldorado Creek will number 140.

William Ogilvie, Dominion Land Surveyor, who has been making topographical surveys of British possessions along the Klondike, has been recalled by the Government for consultation as to important matters affecting new gold fields, and is now en route to Ottawa via San Francisco. He will make a report embodying suggestions for new mining laws, governing the sale of liquor and taking wood for fuel, &c. He made a census of the production of the new fields and finds twenty-three claims produced $826,000, and says that $70,000,000 is no exaggerated estimate of the amount that will be produced by 180 claims on Bonanza, Hunkers, and Eldorado in three years.

Mr. Ogilvie estimates that at the rate the Eldorado claims are now producing and considering ground yet to be worked, in the next three years they will aggregate about $60,000,000. To this must be added the favorable possibilities of new gulches and the development of claims already found, but not opened, so as to permit of greatest production. There have been other rich strikes on Stuart River, Hunker, Henderson, and Indian Creeks, but none of these is as rich as claims on Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks.

Until the wonderful discoveries of Klondike were made ground worth 10 cents to pan with on two or three feet of pay dirt were considered very good for the Yukon, and miners made fair money with rockers and sluices. This year miners are passing entirely over ground of this richness in their search for sand and gravel that will pay like that of the Klondike discoveries. Up to date none of the claims show any signs of exhaustion, and scarcely a dozen are more than well opened. Every one has large areas of ground to be worked. He says it is impossible to make anything like an accurate estimate of the probable yield of the mines. The ground is not at all even in richness, and the width of pay streaks varies greatly.

The most important news from St. Michael's is that the Yukon River steamers left there two weeks ago for their last trip up the Yukon. It was not certain that they would reach Dawson this Fall, in which case passengers who left the Sound on the steamer Portland as early as July 25 would only reach Circle City before navigation closed.

This makes it certain that hundreds of miners who have left the Sound and California since Aug. 1 for St. Michael's will have to winter there. At least they can scarcely get started up the Yukon before the river freezes over solid. All vessels touching at St. Michael's this Summer have had great difficulty keeping their crews, who have caught the gold fever very soon after arriving. One schooner from Victoria was entirely deserted, and her crew, from Captain to cook, started up the river for Klondike. The crew of the schooner J. M. Coleman endeavored to desert also, but the attempt was discovered in time, and by the display of firearms the men were compelled to remain on duty. The mates of the schooners Jewett and Coleman and the carpenter of the Sanders, were piped off at St. Michael's and departed at once for Dawson. Every vessel from St. Michael's has come away short-handed. The Portland lost several of her crew, but was able to obtain new men by paying high wages.

FOUR MINERS DROWNED.

Fate of a Party Which Started by Sail Boat from Juneau.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 29.—J. Peterson, an Alaskan trader, who left Dawson City on July 22, with his partner, Bradbury Cole, arrived here on the steamer Islander this morning, they having come out to the coast over the Lowelton trail. Peterson says that on the trip down the Islander picked up four men, Frank A. Brown of Juneau, Gregmire of Portland, W. Murdock of Nanaimo, and J. Dudley of Nanaimo. They were clinging to a capsized sailboat, in which they and four others had left Juneau for Skaguay on Aug. 1. On the morning of the 23d, at 4 A. M., the boat capsized, and James Armstrong of Seattle, W. McDonald of Nanaimo, Thomas Trevylan of Nanaimo, and Hugh McLaren of Nanaimo were drowned.

FAMINE IN KLONDIKE IMMINENT.

Over 2,000 Idle Men in Dawson—Base of Supplies Insufficient.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—W. A. Ryan, one of the special correspondents of The Associated Press on the way to the Yukon gold fields, writes from St. Michael's under date of Aug. 15 to the effect that there is grave danger of a famine on the Klondike this Winter. According to all reports received from the upper country, it will be impossible to land sufficient food at Dawson City to support the population already dependent upon that base of supplies.

R. T. Lyng, local agent of the Alaskan Commercial Company at St. Michael's, declares that there are already over 2,000 idle men in Dawson, and new parties arriving every day via Chilkoot Pass, while the total amount of freight landed there this year will not exceed 4,000 tons, of which not more than three-fourths is provisions.

Miners returning from the Klondike who left there in July report that the food was running very low then, and it was disposed of as fast as discharged from the steamers. Old timers realize the situation, and predict distress and death as a result of the Klondike craze.

BY AIR SHIP TO KLONDIKE.

A Hoboken Inventor to Start in Three Weeks for a Quick Trip Through the Atmosphere.

Unless Charles A. Kuenzel of 260 Eleventh Street, Hoboken, changes his mind or something breaks, an airship expedition to the Klondike gold regions will start from Guttenberg race track about three weeks from now.

Mr. Kuenzel is an old German soldier, who served in the balloon department of the Emperor's army. He is a practical mechanical engineer and has been working on airships for years. He has made several successful ascensions, and thinks he has solved the problem of navigation of the atmosphere, regardless of the wind. In his flat yesterday he puffed stolidly at a strong pipe and talked of his apparatus and expedition as a man talks of things concerning which there is no doubt or question.

"I have formed a company," he said, "with a capital of $55,000. Twenty-five per cent. of this has been paid in. My balloon has been completed. It cost $4,000. Our engine is nearly ready. It is aluminium and the lightest engine ever made. It is run by gas, and it will work the steering and propelling gear of the ship and manufacture gas to keep the ship afloat and the engine running. We have been at work five weeks and expect to be ready to start about the middle of September. I think we will get to San Francisco in two days and a half, and from there to the Klondike in about the same time. The whole trip ought not to take more than a week.

"I will take five men. They are already engaged. Three of them will work inside the ship and two outside. That is all the force we need. I may stop by Washington and call for the $100,000 premium offered by the Government for a successful airship."

Mr. Kuenzel said he will take three weeks' provisions with him. "On the first trip," he explained, "we may get lost away up in the air somewhere. The Western and Klondike country is strange to me, and I may make some mistakes in steering. There are no charts for the air. But I'll land all right. I only want to be sure of having enough to eat and drink if we get stuck or stranded five or six miles above the earth."

BOMBARDED THE CHURCH.

Boys Interrupt Divine Services by Throwing Green Apples.

The congregation of the German Lutheran Church, at the corner of Beach Street and St. Paul's Avenue, St. George, S. I., and in the midst of the morning services yesterday when suddenly a shower of green apples came through the open windows. Several of the worshippers were struck, and the services were suspended.

Men ran out to see what was the trouble, and found a number of boys standing on St. Paul's Avenue throwing the apples through the open windows as fast as they could draw them from under their shirt-waists. William Nitche, James Lindsay, Frank Clayton, James Walsh, and William Rock were arrested for disturbing the services. They are between twelve and fifteen years old. They had been out during the morning stealing apples, and, having more than they could eat, thought it good fun to bombard the church.

BRAVE POLICEMAN FARRELL

Saves Lives of Passengers of a Brighton Beach Train at Risk of His Own.

THWARTS TRAIN WRECKERS

Catches Five Boys Wedging Stones in an Opened Switch—Hampered by Two Prisoners, He Works as the Train Approached.

Policeman Farrell of the Twenty-second Police Precinct, Brooklyn, working under great difficulties, saved the lives of many passengers of a Brighton Beach Railroad train last night. He did this at the risk of his own life and the lives of two boy prisoners, whom he had caught in an attempt to wreck the train.

Several times recently large stones have been found on the Brighton Beach track near the Eastern Parkway, and the police of the Twenty-second Precinct were watching. Capt. Levy yesterday detailed Policeman Farrell on the case, and the policeman, in citizen's clothes, arrived at the spot at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. For some time he lurked around the place without seeing anything suspicious, but at last five tough-looking boys, ranging from thirteen to sixteen years of age, cautiously approached the bridge at the Eastern Parkway. The policeman hastily concealed himself and waited.

When the boys reached the track they stopped and looked around in every direction to make sure that they were unobserved. Apparently the result of their scrutiny was satisfactory, for they at once set to work. They first opened the switch near the bridge, and then got three stones, which they wedged in at the open frog of the switch. This done, they got two larger stones, weighing thirty pounds, and put one on each of the rails.

Farrell stole up to where the young wreckers were working, and was almost upon them before they saw him, and then one boy, catching sight of him, gave the alarm and ran off. The gang immediately scattered in all directions, but two of them were caught.

The policeman then set to work to remove the stones and replace the switch. The two boys squirmed and struggled, and he found it almost impossible to get at the track without letting them go. At last he lay face down on the track, compelling the boys to lie down with him. Then putting an arm around each of their necks, he dug up the stones with his hands. The stones were so tightly wedged in that he had to work for several minutes before he could make any impression.

Just as he was digging up the last stone the tracks began to shake, and the rumble of an approaching train was heard. The boys struggled and screamed, but Farrell worked away like a madman. At last, by the most strenuous exertions, he got the stone out and flung it aside just as the train was almost upon him. The engineer, when about twenty-five feet away, saw the writhing group, and made a desperate attempt to slow up, but in vain, and the policeman had barely sprung from the track with his prisoners when the train thundered by.

At the station house the boys gave their names as William McCauley, thirteen years old, and Edward Campbell, sixteen years old, both of 39 Little Street, Brooklyn. Campbell is an undersized, weazen-faced lad, who does not look more than twelve years old, and his companion is not much larger. The police of the Second Precinct, in which the boys live, say that both have given them a great deal of trouble. The boys refused to give their parents' names, or any other information, and stubbornly denied their guilt.

The train had six cars, all filled with people. The attempt was planned for the very hour in which the train was sure to be well filled with people returning to the city for dinner after a day's outing at the seaside.

A CHASE FOR A BURGLAR.

Staten Island Policemen Outwitted by an Audacious Thief After a Run of Three Miles.

Policeman Hall of West Brighton, Staten Island, saw two men with bundles under their arms acting in a suspicious manner on the Richmond Turnpike, near Davis Avenue, early yesterday morning.

The policeman stopped one of them, and, upon searching the bundle, found a quantity of silverware. The other man in the meantime had taken to his heels.

As soon as he turned his prisoner over to the Sergeant, Hall hurried into his citizen's clothing, and, by running, caught the first train that reached St. George. He arrived there just as a boat was about to start. The other man had boarded a trolley car, and the train beat the trolley by a minute.

Hall took his stand so as to command a view of all who passed onto the boat, and when the gate of the waiting room was thrown open the man with the other bundle was one of the first to come out. Despite the change in clothing he recognized the policeman, and, dropping his bundle, bolted back through the gate and out upon the tracks of the South Shore division of the Rapid Transit Railroad, the policeman close behind.

The fugitive went through the yard and headed for the tunnel south of the signal tower. The man in the tower saw him and tried to head him off, but was too late, and he dashed into the tunnel. He proved a better runner than the policeman, although the latter's staying powers were good. For two miles they continued down the railroad tracks.

In the meantime Police Headquarters at Stapleton had been notified from St. George, and the reserves were turned out and started toward St. George. The fugitive saw them coming, and turned toward Bay Street, but a squad of policemen were hurrying along that street in the chance the chase had taken that course from Tompkinsville. He then turned into Thompson's lumber yard. The yard was surrounded and searched, but the man was not found, although the search was kept up all day. It is supposed that he either stole a boat or swam, and escaped by the water.

The two men had robbed the house of Thomas Dennin, at the corner of Bard Avenue and St. Austin's Place, taking about $500 worth of silverware and some clothing, all of which was found in the two bundles.

The man in custody gives his name as James Wilson, twenty-four years old, a woodcarver. He asserts that this is his first offense, and he was led into it by his companion, who, he says, is a well-known burglar. He gave the name of the man and his address in this city. Wilson will be arraigned this morning.

ELOPED FROM BOSTON.

American Volunteers' Captain, Cash, and a Pretty Convert Missing.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The failure of Capt. Edward J. Canhan to appear as usual in leading the American Volunteers on the Common to-day led to the discovery that he had fled with a married sister of the army after raiding the treasury of the local post of the Volunteers.

The woman is Mary Penrose, and she left behind an enraged husband and a crying child. She is a Nova Scotian by birth and her husband is Ellis Penrose. She joined the army only a week ago and has been the star attraction at experience meetings. She is pretty, and only twenty-two years old. Canhan and Mrs. Penrose left Friday, the former withdrawing by check every cent that Post 4 had in the Broadway Bank.

Chicago and Alton Wreck.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 29.—The midnight special on the Chicago and Alton was wrecked in the outskirts of this city this morning by the spreading of the rails. Fireman C. A. Johnson of Bloomington had an arm broken and received other serious injuries. Engineer Rafferty, also of Bloomington, was injured internally. No passenger was hurt. The damage is $10,000. The engine and baggage car were completely wrecked by going down an embankment.

WORTH'S VISIT TO BLACK

He Was Cordially Welcomed by the Governor and Ignored by Mr. Platt.

BUTTLING CHAFFS WOODRUFF

Introduces Him Sarcastically to the Kings County Leaders He Had Neglected to Greet—Meaning of the Midnight Trip to Manhattan.

If any doubt exists in the mind of any person given to following the political journeyings of Senator Platt and Jacob Worth that there is no ill-feeling between those two leaders it must certainly have been dispelled by the events of Saturday night at the Oriental Hotel.

The call upon Gov. Black, a guest of the Senator, by Worth and Buttling and their followers has turned out to have perhaps more significance than anything that has yet occurred since the start of the Low movement. As an afterclap of the affair, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, whose recent leanings toward Senator Platt were pronounced, and who figured in Saturday night's episode, came out yesterday with the prediction that Seth Low would be the union candidate for Mayor.

According to the story told yesterday, the report that Senator Platt snubbed Mr. Worth is untrue, and the facts are that Mr. Worth and Sheriff Buttling did the snubbing. Mr. Worth's midnight call on the Governor under the escort of the recognized leaders of the Kings County Republican machine is conceded as an object lesson of his strength in Brooklyn and his determination to carry out his own policy.

Ten days ago, Sheriff Buttling conceived the idea of bringing all the local leaders together to meet Worth, and talk over the situation. This dinner at the Avoca Villa, in Bath Beach, Saturday night, was the consummation of his scheme. The idea of calling upon Gov. Black originated with Worth. At the beginning of the dinner Mr. Worth outlined his plan. It was cordially indorsed, and a dispatch was sent to Gov. Black by Buttling to the effect that he would like the Governor to meet Worth and his party at 11 o'clock at the Oriental. Gov. Black responded that he would be delighted to see them.

In the meantime Senator and Mrs. Platt, Gov. and Mrs. Black, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff went to the theatre at Manhattan Beach. Before their return, at 11 o'clock, the twenty-seven members of the Worth-Buttling party had ranged themselves on the hotel porch to the right of the entrance. Buttling was on the extreme right, and Worth a few feet away. Mr. Woodruff, with the ladies of the party, came up the steps first. If he saw the Brooklyn men he did not show it.

"He's afraid Platt will see him if he speaks to us," said Buttling, in a stage whisper.

Just behind came Mr. Platt and Gov. Black, arm in arm, deeply engaged in conversation. Buttling stepped from the crowd and said: "oYur Brooklyn friends have come to pay their respects, Governor."

Gov. Black's response was cordial. Senator Platt halted for an instant, cast his eyes over the throng of Brooklynites, and then walked quickly onward toward the door. As he passed, Worth brushed by him with no word of greeting, and grasped the Governor by the hand. Shaking hands warmly, Gov. Black said:

"Jake, I am glad to see you again."

Mr. Platt must have heard the familiar greeting, but he did not stop. He went straight to his room.

The Kings County men were then introduced to the Governor, and some time was spent in conversation, but the inwardness of it has not been explained.

When Mr. Woodruff joined the party a few minutes later Buttling asked him if he was afraid or ashamed to speak to his old Brooklyn friends in the presence of Mr. Platt. The Lieutenant-Governor laughed, but did not reply, and Worth and Buttling jokingly introduced him to each of the Brooklyn delegation and to Gov. Black. The laugh was on Mr. Woodruff, and he soon retired.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said last night: "I believe Low will be the nominee for the Mayoralty. He will, in my opinion, be chosen as a union candidate by all the forces against Tammany. The movement for him is growing greater every day."

SENATOR PLATT EXPLAINS.

Says He Did Not See Mr. Worth and Did Not Know He Was There.

It was an uneventful Sunday with the Republican politicians. No conference was held either at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, or at the Manhattan Hotel, in Forty-second Street. Senator Platt was away from his headquarters most of the day, and the only politician who called there was Frank Hawley of Rochester.

Whether the theatrical parade of Jacob Worth, the Brooklyn Low leader, to the Oriental late Saturday night, attended by a crowd of his followers, looked too much like a demonstration of strength, and so offended Senator Platt and broke up carefully arranged harmony plans as reported, none of the politicians at the Oriental would say.

Senator Platt explained last night that he had not seen Mr. Worth in the crowd, and did not know he was there.

Senator Platt took his guests, Gov. and Mrs. Black, to Quarantine yesterday for an outing. Mrs. Platt went along, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff joined the party later. They left the Oriental Hotel about 10 o'clock A. M., and were met at Bay Ridge by Health Officer Doty with the steamboat Governor Flower, which took them to the station on Staten Island. After dinner at the station the party inspected Hoffman and Swinburne Islands, and returned to the hotel about 7 o'clock. It was the Governor's first visit to the Quarantine Station, and he was much interested in the equipment for the sanitary safety of the port.

The Governor said he intended to remain with the Senator until to-night or to-morrow morning. He said his visit was purely of a social nature, and he did not care to be quoted on any political topic.

Senator Platt said the date for the meeting of the Republican State Committee would not be announced until Chairman Hackett comes down Sept. 1.

Congressman Quigg, who as Chairman of the sub-committee of the Republican organizations of Greater New York, has called a conference of representatives of anti-Tammany organizations to be held to-night, said no more acceptances had been received and none were expected Sunday. Mr. Quigg is as sternly opposed as ever to the idea of taking Seth Low as the Republican candidate for Mayor after he has been put in nomination by the Citizens' Union, and is not ready to admit with Mr. Worth that manifest destiny points to Mr. Low's nomination by the Republicans. The City of New York, he said, contains many men who would fill the Mayor's office acceptably. The question now is, Which of them is the most available as a candidate—which would get the most votes?"

When asked whether, if the Citizens' Union proceeds to nominate Mr. Low Wednesday, that act would, in his opinion, prevent the nomination or indorsement of Low by the Republican Convention, Mr. Quigg replied: "I think it would. I don't see how anybody could be nominated by our convention who had been previously nominated in a hostile way by a hostile body."

"Suppose the Citizens' Union, when they meet Wednesday, should nominate Mr. Low only, leaving other places on the ticket for further consideration, thereby signifying willingness to have the Republicans and other Anti-Tammany organizations complete the ticket, would that be acceptable?"

"Of course not. Nor would any other action that might be taken without previous consideration. The Republican organization is willing to work cordially and heartily with any body which is willing to work cordially and heartily with it, and that implies that everything that is done from first to last must be the result of that full consideration on all sides, which assures its wisdom and its common acceptability."

Mr. Dettmann Honored.

The German-American Reform Union of the Thirty-third Assembly District welcomed the return last night of its President, F. O. Dettmann. A reception and collation were given at the headquarters of the association, 1,848 Lexington Avenue. President Dettmann was presented with a large crayon portrait of himself. Speeches were made.

MINSTREL TURNS PREACHER.

"Billie Williams" Makes His Debut in Mr. McKinley's Canton Church.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 29.—"Billie Williams," the well-known minstrel man, addressed a big audience at the First Methodist Episcopal Church this evening. This is the church of which President McKinley is a Trustee. Williams came to Canton a few days ago to do some local theatrical work. He says he was touched with the hand of God, and visited a prayer meeting at the church in which he spoke to-night. He vows that henceforth he will forsake his theatrical life and work directly in trying to help the fallen everywhere.

IRON PIPE WORKS BURNED.

Loss of $100,000 by a Fire Near Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 29.—The extensive plant of the Anniston Pipe and Foundry Company, the second largest iron pipe manufacturers in the South, was burned this morning, the fire originating from a defect in one of the furnaces. The loss is $100,000, partially covered by insurance. The plant was making 500 tons of pipe a day, employed 600 men, and had a big supply of orders on hand. It is stated that it will be rebuilt at Birmingham, so as to be nearer the centre of the mineral belt and railroad facilities.

HARD VOYAGE AT CHICAGO.

Steam Barge City of Bangor Stuck on Tunnels and in Bridges.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—After seventeen hours' work, with the aid of four tugs, the steam barge City of Bangor ended the passage of the Chicago River from Twelfth Street to the lake at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. She stuck over all the tunnels and in the draws of every bridge. For three hours she pounded over the Washington Street tunnel, the noise being heard by the cable car passengers underneath.

The City of Bangor carried 175,000 bushels of corn, the largest load ever shipped from Chicago. She was bound for Buffalo, and her loaded draft was eighteen feet four inches.

KILLED BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

One Man Dead and Four Persons Hurt Near Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—An Erie passenger train, while going at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour, struck a wagon containing five people at a crossing near Cheektowaga, just outside of the city limits, tonight. Melville H. Valentine, thirty-eight years old, was instantly killed, and M. O. Welder, Mrs. M. O. Welder, Eddie Welder, four years old, and George Cole, thirty-seven years old, were all severely injured. Mrs. Welder and George Cole may die.

The party was returning from a day's outing in the country, and started to cross the tracks just after a freight train had passed.

HE RACED TO HIS DEATH.

Samuel Dwyer, Escaping from Police, Ran in Front of an Engine.

Samuel Dwyer, while taking desperate chances to escape from a policeman, who was pursuing him yesterday morning in Hoboken, was cut to pieces by a train on the Erie Railroad.

Dwyer and a number of others were accustomed to congregate at the corner of Seventh and Monroe Streets, Hoboken. Three policemen descended upon the gang. Dwyer and two others fled. They raced along Seventh Street to where the street crosses the Erie tracks and ran in front of an approaching train.

Dwyer's companions crossed the track in safety, but when he reached the centre of the track the engine struck him, and he was cut to pieces.

A HERO OF THE RIVER.

Fireman McGuire Dives After and Saves a Drowning Child.

Engineer Thomas McGuire of the fireboat Havemeyer saved from drowning yesterday a thirteen months old child who fell from a canalboat into the East River near the foot of Fifth Street. The little one was the daughter of Louis Fredericks, Captain of the canalboat. When she fell into the water her father went after her, but he could not swim against the strong ebb tide.

McGuire saw the child in the water and jumped from the pier. As he neared her she went under the water. The fireman dived after her and caught the girl in time. He swam back to the pier with the Captain's baby on one arm. Those who witnessed his brave act gave McGuire three hearty cheers. The child was not hurt by her experience.

May Be a Philadelphia Murderer.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—James T. Kane was arrested here to-night on suspicion of being one of the murderers of William C. Wilson, the aged bookseller, who was killed in his store, in Philadelphia, on Aug. 16. The man will make no statement. He was picked up on description.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The high area to the north of Montana has moved to Iowa, causing a decided fall in temperature from Lake Superior to the Southern Slope, North Platte and Kansas City reporting a fall of 20° in twenty-four hours. The pressure is low off the South Atlantic and Middle Pacific coasts.

The storm has moved from South Dakota to Ontario, increasing in intensity and causing showers in the upper lake region and in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. A second storm appears to be developing to the north of Montana.

Showers may be expected in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	60	63	68
6 A. M.	58	60	64
9 A. M.	64	65	70
12 M.	69	74	75
4 P. M.	69	74	75
6 P. M.	68	72	75
9 P. M.	66	71	74
12 P. M.	65	68	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71⅝
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1896	65
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71

The highest temperature yesterday was 78 degrees, at 2 P. M., and the lowest 60 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BIG FIRE IN PEARL STREET

Six-Story Factory Building Practically Destroyed with Nearly $100,000 Loss.

MISSION HOUSE THREATENED

Chief Bonner, with All the Force Stationed South of Houston Street, Fought the Flames Two Hours —Mishap to a Wedding Party.

Fire was discovered yesterday afternoon in the six-story factory building at 478 and 480 Pearl Street, and before the flames were under control the building was practically gutted and the Baxter Street tenement district was threatened with destruction.

The first evidence of the fire was furnished by thick volumes of smoke issuing from the

W. F HARRITY'S POSITION

Pennsylvania Democratic National Committeeman Replies to His Critics.

POWER OF REMOVAL DENIED

He Declares that He Has Always Voted the Party Ticket, and Accuses State Democratic Leaders of Narrowness and Bigotry.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—William F. Harrity to-night sent a letter to John M. Garman, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, defending his position regarding the movement agitated by certain factions of the party to oust him from the National Committee. After referring to the call issued by Chairman Garman for a meeting of the State Committee at Reading to-morrow night, the eve of the State Convention, for the purpose of considering the question of the vacancy in the membership of the National Committee from Pennsylvania, and of filling such vacancy if the same be found to exist, Mr. Harrity says:

"The language of your call practically assumes that there is no vacancy in the Pennsylvania membership of the Democratic National Committee, and, as a matter of fact, there is none. I was elected to that position by the Democratic National Convention upon the unanimous recommendation of the Pennsylvania delegation to that convention. I have not resigned, and I have not been removed, nor is it in the power of any convention, committee, or person to remove me except the Democratic National Committee itself.

"In the campaign of 1896 the Democratic National Committee delegated to its Campaign Committee the power to declare vacancies in pursuance of that authority Chairman James K. Jones, on behalf of the Campaign Committee, on Oct. 15, 1896, raised the question of my attitude toward the Democratic Party, and I made a reply to him under date of Oct. 20, 1896. My answer was accepted as entirely satisfactory by Chairman Jones, and he so declared and so decided. He declined to make a vacancy or assent that one should be made. Inclosed you will find copies of the letters which passed at the time, which I trust will, with this communication, be submitted for the consideration of the members of the Democratic State Central Committee."

Mr. Harrity then refers to the resolution defeated at the State Convention of Sept. 10, 1896, requesting Chairman Jones to declare Harrity's place on the National Committee vacant. Proceeding, he says:

The Question Already Decided.

"It will thus be seen that at the proper time for the consideration of the matter in controversy, if there was any reason for raising the question at all, namely, in the Presidential campaign of 1896, the Democracy of Pennsylvania expressed its opinion in my favor, and the Democratic National Committee, through its Chairman, decided that there was not sufficient reason for any removal from membership in the Democratic National Committee. Even within the past few weeks, namely, on July 20, 1897, Chairman Jones has written me: 'Your letter to me last Fall impressed me as straightforward, candid, and manly, and I accepted it as being entirely satisfactory to me.'

"In pursuance of the public declaration made by me over a year ago, that I did not intend to thereafter actively participate in politics, as I had previously done, I have not desired to have much to say concerning the details of our local political organization. I have had no candidates to suggest, and I have no disposition to interfere with the legitimate work of the State Convention. I have, however, ventured to suggest that I hoped that wise counsels would prevail at the coming convention, and that the outcome would be of that character that would be an invitation to all Democrats to take an active and aggressive part in the coming campaign which may fairly be regarded as the preliminary skirmish of the Gubernatorial and Senatorial contests of 1898. I regret to notice, however, that the indications are that some of the Democratic leaders, among them some who are officially connected with the organization of the party, are bent upon a course which they mistakenly think will benefit themselves, regardless of its effects upon the party itself or its future.

Always Voted the Party Ticket.

"The attack made upon me by some of those within the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania is unjustifiable, and, in the main, it is prompted by selfish, unworthy, and malign motives. By their willful and malicious misrepresentations they have misled some others into the belief that in some way I have been influential in the Democratic Party and its interests. But such is not the fact. I have never voted any other than the Democratic ticket, and have never supported any other than Democratic candidates. That has been my habit, I have no desire to change it, and I do not intend to do so. It is my hope and expectation to vote for the nominees of the Reading convention.

"Allow me to add that I do not believe that success ought to or can attend the efforts of those who are so narrow and bigoted as to insist that the declarations of a political convention are so binding upon the political consciences of the members of a party as to drive from its membership all of those who do not accept implicitly every line and every letter of its every dogma or doctrine. Chairman Jones himself was broad enough to express this same belief when he declared my letter to him was 'a straightforward, manly letter, which seemed to cover the case completely.'

"If at any time in the future the Democratic National Committee, the only body now having jurisdiction of the qualifications of its members, since the work and life of the campaign committee to which it had delegated its power in the premises ended with the campaign of 1896, shall think it proper to further consider the matter, I shall cheerfully submit to its authority and bow to its decision."

The inclosed correspondence consists of a letter from Chairman Jones, dated Oct. 15, 1896, asking Mr. Harrity to state his position in the National campaign, and Mr. Harrity's reply, declaring his allegiance to the party, but maintaining his belief in the sound-money platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Allentown April 29, 1896.

OPPOSED TO MR. HARRITY.

Keystone State Free Silverites Making a Determined Fight Against Their National Committeeman.

READING, Penn., Aug. 29.—There is a positive determination on the part of the majority of the delegates to the Pennsylvania State Democratic Convention, to be held here on Aug. 31, to oust National Committeeman Harrity.

Daniel Ermentrout, Congressman from the Berks and Lehigh District, said to-day: "The resolutions adopted by the last Democratic State Committee plainly indicate that only those who have been true to the Democratic Party of 1896 should hold a commission in the administration of the organization, and as a delegate to the convention I shall insist in carrying out those instructions."

Thomas E. Haak, a member of the State Central Committee, a delegate, was asked: "Will you vote to oust Mr. Harrity?"

"Nothing will give me more pleasure, and I believe the Democracy of Pennsylvania believe as I do, that the men who helped the Republicans in the last Presidential campaign ought not to ask to be retained in offices of trust.

"Mr. Harrity is now very anxious to remain in the leadership of the party in this State. Does he think there is more chance of winning than there was last year, or has he become converted to the principles laid down in the Chicago platform?

"I am in favor of an indorsement of the Chicago platform in terms which will allow no mistake as to where the Pennsylvania Democracy is standing."

State Representative Charles B. Spatz of Boyertown said: "I consider it a mistake to agitate the question of our National Committeeman at this time. Harrity should have been ignored by the party. He is not to be considered at all by the Democrats."

Two Men Charged with Smuggling.

Two passengers who arrived in Hoboken Saturday night by the steamer Havel were arrested for smuggling. One was Ernst Hautmann of 185 Charles Street, Newark, who had in his possession 300 cigars. The other was Frederick Kloppenburt of 306 East Sixteenth Street, New York. He had nine pounds of phenacetine.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Four Parties Enter the Struggle for Supremacy, Which Elects the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 29.—Although the only State office to be filled in Kentucky by election this year is that of Clerk of the Court of Appeals—a place that pays a good salary, yet has no political significance—four political parties have held State Conventions and are making as active and earnest a canvass as was made last year when a President was elected. The reason for this is not hard to find. This election means more than appears on the surface. It means the death of Populism, or of free silverism, or of a National Democracy, or the downfall of Republican rule in Kentucky. The Populists named at their convention Joe Parker, a prominent leader in that party; the silver Democrats named Samuel J. Shackelford, the National Democrats, (sound money), in the most representative convention held in years, so far as the attendance of prominent men and leaders is concerned, nominated ex-Lieut. Gov. James R. Hindman, and the Republicans have nominated J. G. Bailey.

The campaign will be conducted almost exclusively on National issues, mainly the money question. Gov. Hindman has already begun his canvass, having made three speeches at Clinton, Paducah, and Mayfield, all silverite strongholds. He has been more than gratified by the crowds and the respectful attention shown, and the Campaign Committee reports hundreds of accessions to the National Democracy ranks. The National Democrats propose to make this canvass in Kentucky one of education. John G. Carlisle, Senator William Lindsay, Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Henry Watterson, W. D. Bynum, Congressman Josiah Patterson, and others almost as prominent will make speeches.

The Republicans will bring well-known speakers to the State, and the Silver Democrats will also have foreign talent, William Jennings Bryan being booked for at least one speech.

The outlook at present is brighter for the National Democrats than for any of the other parties, although this does not mean that the National Democrats will elect their candidate. In 1895, after a hard battle, the National Democrats cast only 5,114 votes. In 1895, for Governor, the Populists cast 16,-911 votes, out of a total of 357,057 votes. In 1896 the Populists and the Silver Democrats gave Bryan 217,890, while the Republicans gave McKinley 218,170. Of course, in this Republican vote, there were many Democrats who did not care to waste their votes. But things have changed; the high price of wheat and the low price of silver have been an object lesson to the silverites, and they have begun to waver. Republicans are not entirely satisfied with the present State administration, which has not been free of scandals. National Democrats are sticking together, and the active committee in charge of campaign reports recruits every day. "A vote of 50,000 for Hindman will not surprise me in the least," said Mr. Carroll, Secretary of the committee, to-day. If anything like this vote is cast by the National Democrats it will mean the certain election of the Republican candidate, the certain disintegration of the Silver Democrats, and the certain election of a straight Democratic ticket in 1898.

County officers are to be elected throughout the State, but local issues will control in these fights.

CHARLES W. DAYTON RETURNS.

The ex-Postmaster Discusses the Political Situation—Would Like to Go on the Supreme Bench.

Ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, who has been abroad for three weeks on a pleasure trip, returned yesterday on the French Line steamship La Champagne. He was accompanied by Mrs. Dayton.

Mr. Dayton said that they had confined their European tour to France, staying most of the time in Paris. When told that he had been mentioned as a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, he replied: "To be even mentioned in that connection is a great honor, and I appreciate it. My ambition, however, has always been to go on the Supreme Court bench."

"Would you refuse the Mayoralty nomination?" he was asked.

"No wise man would answer that question till the nomination had been tendered him. Some one told me while I was abroad that Mr. Sheehan said that the candidate of Tammany was in Europe. There are three or four distinguished Democrats now in Europe, any one of whom might have been the one referred to.

"Mr. Low is undoubtedly the strongest candidate that the Citizens' Union can run, and the Republicans cannot afford to refuse to indorse him. I do not think Mr. Platt will attempt to advance any other man. In any event, however, the Democrats will win.

"I do not think the questions of the last National campaign will enter into the municipal contest. The attention of the people will be riveted on municipal issues. It will be a fight against sham reform and hypocrisy, Raines law abominations, and the like.

"It is not a Tammany fight. Tammany has only one of the four boroughs. She cannot nominate candidates offensive to the other boroughs. It is a fight of the Democracy, and I believe that the Democrats will carry Greater New York by from 50,000 to 60,000 majority. It is necessary only that the candidates for all offices be men of proved ability, with honorable records, in whom the people can have confidence.

Asked if he might be a candidate for the Supreme Court bench this Fall, Mr. Dayton said: "The terms of Justices Van Brunt and Andrews expire this Fall, but I have assumed that they will be renominated, or that I have considered that this is not my year."

Mr. Dayton did not think that Mr. Croker would be a Mayoralty candidate. He appeared to think that Justice A. R. Lawrence, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, or Justice W. J. Gaynor would be a strong candidate.

TWO MEN DROWNED AT LYNN.

Upset Their Boat While Changing Seats and Sank in Flax Pond.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 29.—A double drowning occurred at Flax Pond this afternoon, the victims being Thomas Hayden, thirty-two years old, and Nicholas Gabarino, an Italian, of Barret Street, Boston.

In company with Thomas Walsh of this city they went to the pond and engaged a rowboat. When near the landing they attempted to change seats and the boat tipped over, throwing them all into the water. Walsh managed to swim ashore, but the other two men went to the bottom. The bodies were recovered.

AN IMPOLITE VISITOR.

He Stabbed One of His Hosts and Knocked the Other Down.

Carlo Civinis and Michael Wanda of 13 Lewis Street, Jersey City, were visited yesterday by Frank Brazzo, who lives in this city. They sat down to play cards, and in the game became involved in a quarrel.

Brazzo knocked Civinis down with a chair and stabbed Wanda in the back with a file sharpened to a point. The wound is serious, but not fatal. Wanda was taken to the County Hospital. Brazzo escaped.

Arrested on Church Steps.

Mary Angelo, Mary Clancy, Annie Walker, and Annie Reilley sat on the steps of St. Theresa's Church yesterday morning to make their toilet. One of the Marys produced an almost toothless comb and began to comb her hair. The comb was passed along the line, and Annie Reilley was arranging her tresses when the church people got tired of the performance and called a policeman. The two Marys and the two Annies told Magistrate Kudlich that they had no homes, and he discharged them. They blessed him and called him a "darlint," and went back to the streets.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—This morning fire gutted the wholesale drug warehouse of Brayley & Sons, 43 and 45 William Street. The loss, which is covered by insurance, is estimated at about $30,000.

Confinement and Hard Work

Indoors, particularly in the sitting posture, are far more prejudicial to health than excessive muscular exertion in the open air. Hard sedentary workers are far too weary after office hours to take much needful exercise in the open air. They often need a tonic. Where can they seek invigoration more certainly and agreeably than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a renovant particularly adapted to recruit the exhausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver, and rheumatic ailments.

MEETINGS OF SILVER MEN

Factions of the Progressive Democratic League Take Action Against Each Other.

DIVISION APPEARS COMPLETE

Anti-Tammany Wing Completes Work of Expelling Bolters—At Flannery Hall Temporary Organization Was Effected and Membership Invited.

The Anti-Tammany wing of the Progressive Democratic League met yesterday at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, in Third Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, and completed the work of removing from office those officers who remained with the Tammany faction when the split took place in the league two weeks ago, and also of expelling the clubs that did not come over. This Anti-Tammany wing will do all in its power to bring the Young Democracy, or Jimmy O'Brien party, into the alliance of Silver Democratic Clubs, and to nominate candidates whom these silver organizations will hold as a club over Tammany Hall to force that organization to put up candidates who will openly support the Chicago platform. The league also decided to start a newspaper which shall champion their cause.

Delegate James Walstead occupied the chair most of the time, as President Saunders wanted to be on the floor to take part in the discussion. Soon after the opening of the meeting Delegate Dobson moved to formally expel all the Tammanyites in the league. None of them was present, as they were attending the meeting in the Tammany wing of the league, but Mr. Dobson were attending the meeting of the Tammany contamination unless Tammany should publicly agree to the free silver creed. His motion read that the Ninth Ward Association, the Schoharie Club, the Sheridan Club, and the other clubs which remained behind when the meeting of the league was adjourned, two weeks ago, should be expelled, and that the offices of the Second and Fourth Vice Presidents, hitherto occupied by Messrs. Donnelly and Bleyler, should be declared vacant.

Mr. Dobson was particularly bitter against Bleyler, who he said had never acted with the silver element, and who had said that he was always with Tammany Oliver.

"Are all those clubs led by Jimmy Oliver?" asked Delegate Hickey.

"Jimmy is in hard luck just now," said the chair.

Delegate Healy was opposed to the first part of the motion, relative to the expulsion of the clubs, because he did not believe that they amounted to much. "I am on the Credentials Committee," he went on to say, "and I failed to find some of those clubs. You will have to look for them in the pockets of the Tammany gentlemen. I made efforts to find the Schoharie Club, but could not, and as for the other clubs, they get together only when they are wanted.

"I was told by the Chairman of the Membership Committee that they were waiting to get 4,000 longshoremen in line, but forty is all the longshoremen that they have. The whole crowd is not worth bothering about. Fighting them is just like striking at a shadow."

Delegate Hoey said that many of the organizations of the Tammany wing never were members of the league, because they had never qualified. Through the tactics and trickery of the political manipulators they managed to get on the floor and caused much mischief. Mr. Hosey understood that the Tammany wing had applied to the Secretary of State for a charter as the Progressive Democratic League. Their next step would be to apply to the courts for an injunction restraining the Anti-Tammany wing from using that name. He thought it better to refer the motion to a committee, to report at the next meeting.

Delegate George Black said: "Let's expel them and put out Oliver and his thirteen crowd."

Delegate Saunders was in favor of expelling the clubs.

Secretary Clarke was asked whether those clubs were in good standing. On referring to his books he replied that they stood there as members of the league. The motion was finally passed.

Delegate Hosey then introduced his resolution, as follows: Resolved, That we call a convention of all organizations who profess allegiance to the principles of the Chicago platform to nominate a ticket made up of men fitted for the positions whose characters and records will stand the scrutiny of a hostile press, and who will stand for Democracy as enunciated by the National Convention. These candidates to stand for election till the year 1898, unless the local regular organization remains Democratic, in which case they will withdraw in favor of the regular nominees.

Delegate Black wanted an addition to be made to Hosey's resolution to the effect that the league would invite the Young Democracy to attend the conference.

As all the delegates of the league to the Democratic Alliance seemed to be in favor of getting the Young Democracy into the Democratic Alliance, Mr. Black's proposed addition to the resolution was not made, and the motion itself was adopted unanimously.

That portion of the Progressive Democratic League which did not bolt with the Saunders faction held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Flannery's Hall, 420 Hudson Street. John J. Donnelly acted as Temporary Chairman, and Frank Cassidy, who was the original Secretary, acted in that capacity.

The following resolution was passed:

Whereas, All indications point to the fact that Boss Platt, conscious of the weakness of his machine to cope with the Democratic Party at the coming election, and the utter improbability of the election of one of his servitors, will be compelled, metaphorically speaking, to swallow Seth Low, to his great humiliation; and,

Whereas, The invitations recently issued by Mr. Quigg to independent bodies to deliver themselves over to the Republican machine do not give flattering promise that those independent organizations are going to be bunkoed as were those of 1894; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Progressive Democratic League invites to membership in it representatives of all independent bodies who are antagonistic to the election of a Republican and in favor of the election of a regular Democratic Mayor.

Resolved, That this league, animated by the patriotic purpose to elect worthy, able, and upright Democratic officials at the coming election, ask for the nomination of broad-minded and liberal candidates on a truly Democratic platform, who will not favor profligate expenditures, spasmodic raids, and a system of espionage worthy only of Eastern despots.

Resolved, That this league counsels moderation and wisdom, to the end that all Democrats, whatever their past differences or beliefs, can come together actuated by a common purpose: the rescuing of the city from a party which treats it as a conquered province.

Some of those present forced the adoption of an amendment stating that the candidate for the nomination would be a man who supported the Democratic platform last November. The resolution was presented by B. M. McFarland of the Third Assembly District.

Then the assembly resolved itself into an indignation meeting, and each man took a turn at calling the Saunders faction traitors and snakes in the grass, and a resolution was passed to get the Committee on the Good and Welfare of the League to investigate why the bolters should be allowed to openly claim that they comprised the only and original simon-pure league. Mr. Connelly was made temporary President, and the offices of the bolters were declared vacant. It was decided to elect men to fill their places at the next meeting, to be held Sept. 12.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2 A. M.—99 Lexington Avenue, occupant unknown; damage, $25.

8:20 A. M.—34 Rose Street, Charles M. Schmaize; damage, $25.

9 A. M.—344 West Fortieth Street, Fanny Hoffman; no damage.

10:10 A. M.—473 Fourth Avenue, George I. Roberts; no damage.

1:40 P. M.—19 West Twenty-sixth Street, A. S. Sharp; damage, $50.

5:30 P. M.—49 Oliver Street; Johannah Dorgoris; damage, $5.

5:40 P. M.—197 Division Street, Isaac Goodman; no damage.

5:50 P. M.—480 Pearl Street, Crescent Steel Company and others; damage, $50,000.

8:20 P. M.—902 First Avenue, Joseph Craig; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—212 West Sixteenth Street, Mrs. Smith; damage, $10.

ERASTUS CORNING STRICKEN.

Albany Railroad Director and Bank President Seriously Ill.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—Erastus Corning, one of Albany's wealthiest and most prominent citizens, was stricken with apoplexy at a late hour to-night, and little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Mr. Corning is a Director of the New York Central Railroad and President of the Albany City Bank.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Charges Against Florence Fairview Discussed in Executive Session—Theatrical Union's Troubles.

The Theatrical Protective Union has more than one trouble on hand, and two complaints against it are standing in the Central Labor Union. It has a good chance of being suspended or expelled.

The latest complaint against it was made yesterday by the Electric Workers' Union. Delegate Hourahan of that union complained that one of its members had been persecuted and hounded out of his place by the Theatrical Protective Union.

"This man," said Delegate Hourahan, "had been appointed electrician at the Metropolis Theatre, at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Alexander Avenue. He had been promised the job before the theatre was built, and was to have begun work to-morrow, (Monday.) But the Theatrical Protective Union will not let him work there because he does not belong to it, although he is a member in good standing in the Electrical Workers' Union. He was willing to join that union, and offered to pay the initiation fee, but they won't admit him."

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union was not present, as he was attending a meeting of his own union, so the matter was laid over until his arrival. Another complaint immediately came up against that union, that of the Manhattan Musical Union, which wants to compel the manager of the Fourteenth Street Theatre to make his orchestra a union one composed of Manhattan musicians.

When Delegate Kelly arrived, the complaint of the electrical workers was again brought forward, and a long discussion about switches, electric conduits, and other technical phrases ensued. Mr. Kelly was told that unless the electrician is allowed to go to work to-day at the Metropolis Theatre his union will be suspended or expelled. He was also told that it will be likewise suspended if it does not help the Manhattan musicians to organize the Fourteenth Street orchestra.

Miss Florence Fairview, the woman labor organizer, who has charged several labor leaders with persecuting her because she is a woman, got a hearing before the Central Labor Union, but that was done in executive session after a wrangle of several hours as to whether she should have the privilege or not.

Before the executive session Delegate Warner of the machinists, who is Chairman of the Committee on Visitors and Outside Communications, said that when Miss Fairview first wanted to speak charges were made against her which the committee, after investigation, decided had not been proved, and so it recommended that she be allowed the privilege of the floor.

Delegate Mahr said: "If the charges are false the delegates who made them are not fit to sit in the Central Labor Union."

The executive session lasted until 10 o'clock. While Miss Fairview was waiting she said that she had been subjected to underhand attacks, and had decided to sue some labor leader in the courts.

When she was called into the secret session it was charged that Fairview was not her right name, and that she had been called McFeeley and also Margaret Martha. It was said that the records in the Bureau of Vital Statistics had been examined for fifty years past to find this.

Miss Fairview admitted that she had adopted that name because, she said, "I take a fair view of things. My mother's name was Martha."

After the session it was learned that, though some denounced her, the majority of the delegates were inclined to favor her. It was also said that she had complained that a prominent labor leader had insulted her.

Longshoremen Hold a Mass Meeting.

On a vacant lot between Jersey City and Hoboken yesterday afternoon 'Longshoremen's Unions Nos. 5 and 7 of Jersey City and Hoboken held a mass meeting. About 800 men attended. Addresses were made by President Edward McHugh and General Secretary Frank J. Devlin. Resolutions of sympathy for the striking miners were adopted and a government by injunction was condemned.

JOY ON LA CHAMPAGNE.

News of the Franco-Russian Alliance Caused Shouts, Embraces, and Much Drinking of Healths.

The French Line steamship La Champagne, which arrived yesterday, had four days of such rough weather during the voyage from Havre that at times not more than a dozen of her passengers went to the dining saloon for their meals. The last two days were pleasant, however, and on her arrival at Quarantine there was great jubilation aboard over the news, just learned, of the completion of the compact between Russia and France.

Alexander Olarowsky, the Russian Consul General at New York, who is to be Russian Minister to Siam after Jan. 1 next, found himself the centre of a demonstrative crowd of fellow-passengers, who vented their feelings by embraces and much drinking of health and longevity to the alliance.

Mr. Olarowsky was in St. Petersburg when the vanguard of French officials accompanying President Faure arrived. The ceremonies which attended the visit of the German Emperor were quite as perfect and the arrangements quite as elaborate, but there was not the cordiality, he said, that marked the reception of the Frenchman.

The pilot who boarded La Champagne yesterday had a telegram announcing the Franco-Russian alliance, and the crew of the steamship, which is a French naval reserve vessel, went wild with delight at the news, and their enthusiasm spread among the passengers as they came from their staterooms. Two-thirds of the passengers were French.

Among other passengers on La Champagne were M. Favreau, President of the Tribunal of St. Pierre-Miquelon; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Orr, and the Count de Chardonnet.

Mlle. Suzanne Doria, (Mme. Freeman,) a French actress, who is going to Mexico by way of San Francisco to play in "Never Again," was required to pay $285 in duty on three dresses. About $1,500 was collected from the steamship's passengers under the Dingley bill tariff.

SUICIDE AT BALLSTON SPA.

A Wealthy Gowanda Man Shoots Himself in a Bathroom.

BALLSTON SPA, Aug. 29.—Fred Young, a rich man, committed suicide at noon today in a bath room at the St. Charles Hotel. Young came to this village Aug. 2 and registered at the Medberry Hotel from Gowanda, N. Y. He acted in a strange manner, and said he was traveling for his health. He displayed a large amount of money.

He secured board at a private house, and went to the St. Charles Hotel every day to take a bath. This morning he went there as usual. Soon afterward a shot was heard in his bathroom, and on investigating he was found dead, with a thirty-eight calibre revolver in his right hand. The bullet had passed through his head. It is thought he was insane.

Attleboro (Mass.) Wheelman Killed.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Aug. 29.—Frank Fontneau, a jeweler, was killed on the track of the Pawtucket and North Attleboro Electric Road about midnight last night. He had evidently collided with some unknown wheelman, and, being knocked senseless upon the track, was struck by the last car from Pawtucket for North Attleboro, which crushed in his skull.

SUDDEN DEATH IN SARATOGA.

Miss Kate Goulding of New York City Expired There Yesterday.

SARATOGA, Aug. 29.—Miss Kate Goulding, aged fifty-four years, of 11 West Forty-second Street, New York City, died quite suddenly here this afternoon.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

M'CULLAGH SEES CHAPMAN

Hurried Call and Conversation During Which He Strikes Table With a Bang.

ARRESTS IN THE TENDERLOIN

Detectives Gather in a Number of Violators of the Excise Law—Crusade Against "Fake" Clubs Appears to Have Been Inaugurated.

Acting Chief McCullagh paid a hurried visit last night to Capt. Chapman of the West Thirtieth Street Station. The Chief arrived at 10 o'clock. He seemed to be in a hurry, and, after shaking hands with Sergt. Tims, he walked without ceremony into the private room of Capt. Chapman. He closed the door with a bang.

For ten minutes the two talked in a very animated manner. From across the street the Chief could be seen gesticulating rapidly, and several times he brought his fist down on the table with emphasis. Capt. Chapman looked very serious, and nodded his head in approval.

As the two came out of the room they were smiling and appeared pleased. The Chief requested Sergt. Tims to try and get Capt. Schmittberger of the West Forty-seventh Street Station over the telephone, but the Sergeant discovered that Schmittberger was not in. Chief McCullagh smiled when asked what he had said to Capt. Chapman.

"We had a very pleasant chat," he said, "of no significance whatever; only a friendly call."

While the Chief was talking to Capt. Chapman the latter's detectives were scouring the Tenderloin, making excise arrests. A new crusade against "fake" clubs appears to have been inaugurated. One of the prisoners was brought in before the Chief left. In all five arrests of this kind were made.

Detectives Allen and Scheffler brought in Richard Hutchinson, who keeps a saloon at 104 West Twenty-fourth Street. Adjoining his saloon, and in the rear of a plumbing store, is the rooms of the Progressive Social Club. The two detectives got into the club and obtained beer without difficulty. They were about to arrest one of the waiters, when he pointed to Hutchinson and suggested that he was "the old man."

The detectives accordingly took Hutchinson. The only license they could find posted in the club room was an expired internal revenue license. Hutchinson explained that he was only a member of the club, and the reason why the internal revenue license—which, however, gives the club no right to sell liquors—was not renewed, was because of pending cases from the city of the President of the club.

The detectives next went to the Broadway Garden, at 1,261 Broadway. Here they were served with beer by Robert Opolinsky. He gave them the stock sandwich, and, according to the detectives, it was one that had done valiant service. The waiter was arrested, but the proprietors were not molested. The arrest of the single waiter is significant, as it indicates a determination of the new Chief to exterminate the "fake" clubs.

Gustave Vogla, a waiter in Boat Brothers' saloon, at 394 Sixth Avenue, was the next man taken in. From here the detectives went to John Wunderlich's place, at 464 Sixth Avenue. There they got Martin Wright. He was placed under arrest.

Detectives Cannon and Conway arrested Henry J. Williams, the bartender at Grogan's saloon, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. The detectives drove up to the place in a coupé, and had the bartender give them half a dozen bottles of beer in a package, and two drinks of whisky. He was locked under arrest. This place is known as "The True Friends Literary and Social Circle." It is a resort patronized largely by negroes.

Most of the arrests were made on the ground that the detectives and patrolmen were not guests of the place, even though sandwiches were given them with drinks. A second arrest was made later at the Broadway Garden. Patrolman Trainer, not knowing that any one had been there ahead of him, walked into the place, called for a glass of beer, and promptly arrested the waiter who served him. The prisoner is Victor Zersgerf.

At the saloon of William Cordes, at 101 Seventh Avenue, Detective Walters bought a glass of beer and arrested the bartender, Adolph Baenson. At the Racket Hotel, 429 Sixth Avenue, Simon Brown, a colored waiter, was arrested after he had served Patrolman Scheffler with a glass of beer. Luhr Wohlten, the proprietor of a saloon at 388 Fourth Avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh Street, served Patrolmen King and Steinhardt each with a glass of beer and was arrested.

KILLED HIS GRANDFATHER.

Young Man in Pennsylvania Empties a Shotgun into a Group.

COATESVILLE, Penn., Aug. 29.—In a fit of ungovernable rage this afternoon, Ralph Moore, a young man, fired a shotgun into a group of four men at Mortonville, instantly killing his sixty-five-year-old grandfather, Reuben Segner, and seriously wounding Victor Segner, his uncle, and Charles and Benjamin Moore.

There was a dispute among the five men in front of old Segner's house, and young Moore rushed into the house with the threat that he would shoot his opponents' heads off. A moment later he appeared at an upstairs window with the gun, and fired directly into the group. He was captured.

MURDER AT CHURCH DOOR.

John Stutz, Assistant Janitor of Holy Trinity in Williamsburg, Killed by a Robber.

John Stutz, assistant janitor of Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, on Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, was found murdered in the vestibule of the church at midnight last night by his son Nicholas and Andrew Rush, the sexton. Stutz's head was crushed in by some blunt instrument, and there were blod and signs of a struggle over the floor of the vestibule around the spot where the body was found.

Stutz lived at 65 Montrose Avenue, near the church. He was last seen alive at 6:30 o'clock last night in the church. A man was seen lurking around the church door at the time. The police have his description.

Stutz's gold watch had been taken from his pocket. The murdered man was sixty-five years of age, but from the signs of the struggle left in the vestibule the police think that he gave his assailant a hard fight. An ambulance was called from St. Catherine's Hospital, nnd the surgeon said that death resulted from the blow on the head.

West Virginia Murder Confessed.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Aug. 29.—Christopher Slack, now serving a term in the penitentiary for burglary, confesses that about two years ago he and about a half dozen others met a peddler named John Wiseman on the road and killed him for his money, getting in all $85 in cash and other valuables. They burned the flesh off the bones, and then buried them. Slack made the confession under the impression that the murder was about to get out. He turned State's evidence to save himself. Officers have gone to arrest the persons named by Slack as accomplices.

Dwyer Stable Attache Killed.

SARATOGA, Aug. 29.—A stranger, apparently twenty years old, believed to have fallen from a train, was found dead this morning a few miles north of Mechanicsville. Letters were found in his pockets indicating that he was Charles Wilson, an attaché of the Dwyer racing stable.

Pennsylvania Brakeman Killed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 29.—John F. Welsh, aged twenty-three, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who lived at Bristol, Penn., was fatally injured last night about 11 o'clock at Metuchen and died this morning at the Wells Memorial Hospital, in this city. Welsh was injured by being thrown from the top of a car and falling under the wheels.

For Nervous Headache

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. F. A. Roberts, Waterville., Me., says: "Have found it of great benefit in nervous diseases—nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, and think it is giving great satisfaction when it is thoroughly tried."

AT THE HOTELS.

BARTHOLDI—State Senator Frederic Creichton, Trenton, N. J.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—W. W. Squires, New Zealand.

BUCKINGHAM—Dr. G. Marshall Smith, Baltimore, and Attorney Julian Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.

DEVONSHIRE—Samuel Fields, Boston.

ENDICOTT—Supreme Court Judge Alton B. Parker, Kingston, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Frederico R. Chirinos, Venezuelan Minister and member of the Society of Public Instruction, Washington; M. S. Smith, Detroit; Potter Palker, Chicago, and ex-Collector Francis Hendricks, Syracuse.

GILSEY—R. Blackburn, Paris, and William A. Pinkerton, Chicago.

GRAND—Prof. Leon Eberson, University of Virginia, and L. S. Upton, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—John L. Myers, Oxford, England.

HOFFMAN—W. Eugene Parke, Kansas City, and J. J. Jenegnel, Paris.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Edward S. Cramp, Philadelphia; Talbot J. Taylor, Cedarhurst; Editor J. E. A. Hussey, Transcript, Boston, and Artist P. H. Reimon, Paris.

MANHATTAN—Judge S. M. Pinney, Madison, Wis.; Prof. C. R. Cook, Institute of Technology, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—E. L. Somers, Illinois Central Railway, Chicago; J. W. Burdick, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Albany; Assistant Postmaster Samuel W. Backus, San Francisco; Lieuts. T. Takaaraki and E. Adagir, Imperial Japan Navy, and Col. J. H. Gilman, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. A. Price, Baltimore.

ST. DENIS—D. Erastus Corning, Auburn.

WALDORF—Dr. T. D. Palmer, Chicago, and William Edgar Allen, Sheffield.

WINDSOR—Senator B. R. Tillman, South Carolina.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. S. Rogers, notions, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Andrews & Wolff, Cutletsburg, Ky.; W. L. Andrews, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Abernathy, Jones, Company, Pulaski, Tenn.; L. E. Abernathy, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baumgarten, J., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Baumgarten, woolens; Hoffman House.

Beail, W. P., Gollipolis, Ohio; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Belk Brothers, Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Belk, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bryan & Dickey, Glasgow, Ky.; J. L. Bryan, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Blachoff, L., Crawfordsvill: Ind.; ladies' wear; Belvidere House.

Budd, J. T., & Son, Monticello, Tenn.; J. T. Budd, general merchandise; St. George Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods; 108 Worth Street.

Connell, William, & Co., Scranton, Penn.; J. Connell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Crawford, D. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Ryan, dry goods, &c.; P. G. Grodwohl, notions, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Cassell & Price, Lexington, Ky.; L. C. Price, notions and furnishing goods, 675 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Coyle & Richardson, Charleston, West Va.; J. L. Richardson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohen, L., & Son, Little Falls, N. Y.; M. L. Cohen, clothing; Hotel Albert.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Elliott, E. S., & Son, Okolona, Miss.; E. S. Elliott, general merchandise; Colonnade Hotel.

Evans, A. L., Cleraw, S. C.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fahnestock, J., Philadelphia, Penn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Freimuth, I., Duluth, Minn.; dry goods and millinery; Hotel Albert.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss A. E. Hogan, millinery; Miss M. McCarthy, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Faller, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Segal, clothing and woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, ladies' wrappers; Hotel Imperial.

Griswold, Palmer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Griswold, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Hickey & Goodnow, Howell, Mich.; C. A. Goodnow, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Havens

WANAMAKER'S | WANAMAKER'S | WANAMAKER'S

AN AUTUMN INAUGURAL

We are about to enter upon the business of our first Autumn in New York.

It is our purpose to make our merchandise and our Shoe Service worthy of the cordial welcome already extended to our venture in New York.

With this last Monday in August the interest in Autumn business really begins. Already our Store is overflowing with new goods. The stocks touch elbows around the globe. From England to Egypt, from India to China, from the Golden Gate to the Bay of New York, the links are complete. Products of all lands pause here for your commands.

Lots of good news awaits our friends the Public. Our communications will have universal interest. They should have universal attention.

You'll lose lots of money this Fall "if you don't watch out."

Wool is going up—following wheat. It will stay up for long. Keep that in mind when you read the news of the

EXTRAORDINARY BLANKET OFFERING

Taking time by the forelock we collected great lots of Blankets. We sell as we buy. Speculation in Woolens is not in our theory. Large sales and the good will that comes from giving good bargains are far more important to us than big profits on smaller sales. Isn't that broad-gauge policy?—sound, too.

BLANKETS If the Blanket offerings are favored with intelligent examination, the present stock will be unequal to the immediate demand. Their claims are not represented by catch-penny prices. They make an honest appeal to the most critical judgment.

WHITE BLANKETS

"Corkerhill" Blankets, $2 a pair
White, well made; 60x78 in., 4 1-4 lbs.

"Farwood" Blankets, $2.50 a pair
Very sightly and strong; 60x80 in., 4 1-4 lbs.

"Ruynham" Blankets, $4.50 a pair
Pure wool filling on light spool-cotton warp; 60x80 in., 4 1-4 lbs.

"Chipley" Blankets, $2 a pair
Heavy and serviceable; 70x78 in., 5 lbs.

"Corkerhill" Blankets, $2.50 a pair
Carefully finished; 72x86 in., 6 lbs.

"Swarthmore" Blankets, $3 a pair
Wool filling on light cotton warp; 70x82 in., 5 1-2 lbs.

"Golden Gate" Blankets, $2.75 a pair
Very fine and soft, pink, blue or red borders; 70x80 in., 5 lbs. Regularly $5

EXTRA LARGE

"Lansdowne" Blankets, $5 a pair
Pure wool, warp and filling, very handsome; 74x84 in., 6 lbs.

"Wynnewood" Blankets, $5 a pair
Soft and sightly. Pure wool filling on light spool-cotton warp; 78x84 in., 7 lbs.

"Santa Maria" Blankets, $6 a pair
Genuine California Blankets. Pure wool, pink and blue borders; 76x88 in., 7 lbs.

"Crum Lynne" Blankets, $8 a pair
Beautifully finished, various colored borders; 78x86 in., 6 lbs.

SPECIAL BLANKETS

"Physician's Favorite" Blankets
Specially good Blankets made to our order in various sizes and weights, pure wool filling on light spool-cotton warp.
Single bed size, 60x80 in., 4 1-2 lbs., $3.25 a pair.
Double bed size, 72x84 in., 6 lbs., $3.75 a pair.

"Sierra Valley" Blankets
The well-known California Blankets with pure wool, warp and filling. Handsomely finished, pink, blue, red or yellow borders.
62x78 in., 4 lbs., $5 a pair
72x80 in., 5 lbs., $6 a pair
78x86 in., 7 lbs., $7.50 a pair

"Mission Mills" Blankets
These famous California Blankets represent perfection in Blanket making. Wanamakers have the exclusive right to sell them in New York and Pennsylvania. Only those left over from last season can be found on sale elsewhere. Securing control of sales of these Blankets for this district enabled us to place large orders and lowered prices about one-fourth.
They are all pure wool in both warp and filling, and are handsomely bound with white silk.
62x80 in., 5 1-2 lbs., $7.50 a pair
72x84 in., 7 lbs., $8.50 a pair
78x86 in., 8 lbs., $10 a pair
84x90 in., 9 lbs., $11 a pair
90x96 in., 10 lbs., $13.50 a pair

SCARLET BLANKETS

"Wissahickon" Blankets, $3.25 a pair
All wool in both warp and filling, 60x80 in., 4 lbs.

"Wissinoming" Blankets, $5 a pair
Very fine and soft, pure wool warp and filling, 72x84 in., 5 lbs.

"Wissahickon" Blankets, $5 a pair
Pure wool warp and filling, 74x84 in., 6 lbs.

"Wissinoming" Blankets, $6 a pair
Extra large, pure wool in both warp and filling, 76x84 in., 6 lbs.

"Powelton" Blankets, $7.50 a pair
Very fine, 78x84 in., 6 lbs.

GRAY BLANKETS.

"Windsor" Blankets, $1.25 a pair
Strong, warm, and free from oils.

"Silverton" Blankets, $2 a pair
Light in color and serviceable; single bed size, 60x80 in., 4 lbs.

"Silverton" Blankets, $2.50 a pair
Double bed size, 72x84 in., 5 1-2 lbs.

"Valley Forge" Blankets, $2.75 a pair
Made of clean scoured wool, 60x80 in., 4 lbs.

"Folcroft" Blankets, $2.75 a pair
All wool, silver gray in color, 60x75 in., 4 lbs.

"Valley Forge" Blankets, $3.25 a pair
Made of sanitary wool; 70x82 in., 5 lbs.

"Folcroft" Blankets, $2.75 a pair
Pure wool in both warp and filling; 70x82 in., 5 lbs.

"Valley Forge" Blankets, $4 a pair
Pure wool filling on light cotton warp; 74x84 in., 6 lbs.

"Avondale" Blankets, $6 a pair
Beautifully finished, light in color, with delicately tinted borders; 76x84 in., 6 lbs.

NEWS OF FURNITURE To-day's news chiefly concerns

DRESSING TABLES

Seventy styles of them—an assortment that is not approached elsewhere. They are of oak, curly birch, bird's eye

maple, solid mahogany, imitation mahogany, prima vera, and walnut. Many of them have beautiful inlaid designs of fancy metal and wood.

PRICES $5 TO $72

Cheapness that cannot be duplicated.

SOLID MAHOGANY DRESSING TABLE, $5
Fancy shaped top, 24x20 in., French beveled plate mirror, 12x16, supported by brass standards, French legs, shelf.

QUARTERED OAK DRESSING TABLE, $12
Fancy shaped top, 32x17 in., French beveled plate mirror, 22x22, French legs, one large drawer.

CURLY BIRCH DRESSING TABLE, $15.50
Fancy shaped top, 34x18 in., oval French beveled plate mirror, 20x26, serpentine front drawer, French legs.

SOLID MAHOGANY DRESSING TABLE, $16
Fancy shaped top, 34x17 in., French beveled plate mirror, 15x26, fancy twisted legs, swell front, 2 drawers.

BIRD'S EYE MAPLE DRESSING TABLE, $17.50
Fancy shaped top, 34x18 in., round French beveled plate mirror, 22x22, one large drawer, French legs.

WALNUT DRESSING TABLE, $19
Fancy shaped top, 34x18 in., oval French beveled plate mirror, 22x28, swell front, two drawers, French legs.

QUARTERED OAK DRESSING TABLE, $21.50
Fancy shaped top, 34x18 in., French beveled plate mirror, 18x24, one large and two small drawers, swell front, French legs.

SOLID MAHOGANY DRESSING TABLE, $25
Fancy shaped top, 36x20 in., French beveled plate mirror, 24x24, swell front, two drawers, French legs.

LACE CURTAIN BARGAINS The inevitable has happened. Great lots of Irish Point and Swiss Lace Curtains (reduced for the August Sale) have dwindled to little ones, consisting of one to four pairs of a pattern. Of course, they would not linger long at former prices, but to make short work of them the prices are reduced still lower.

Single pair lots—a half off
Two and three pair lots—a third off
Four pair lots—a fourth off

Lots cannot be broken. Prices were $2.75 to $10; now,

$1.75 TO $7 A PAIR

The new Autumn goods are coming in rapidly. Among them, is a reproduction of an Arabian Curtain, and a clever copy it is, too. More difference in the prices than in looks.

$12 A PAIR

for the reproductions, while their models, the Arabians, are $25 to $50. Both ivory and ecru. Beautiful window draperies that must be immensely popular.

Third floor.

PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS Only carefully selected feathers are used in our Bolsters and Pillows.

Pillows, 20x30 in., 2 1-2 lbs., at $1.25 and $1.88 each.
Bolsters 20x56 in., 5 lbs., $2.50 and $3.75 each.

We have never known Feather Pillows and Bolsters equally cheap at retail.

Third floor.

MEN'S SHOES Our Men's Shoe business in New York has not been started. But a skirmish line of Men's Shoes already commands the attention of the wise men of Gotham. Event crowds event, and you are false to your own interests if you fail to keep in touch with our Shoe news. To-day's event is the showing of

FIVE NEW STYLES OF BLACK SHOES

They represent the top-notch of style and shoemaking. Regularly sold and easily worth up to $5. These are priced at

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF

Of black Kidskin, narrow toes
Of black Calfskin, bull dog, London and French toes
Of black Patent Leather, bull dog toes

Interest in the $3 and $3.50 Shoes selling at $1.50 is increased to-day by the arrival of

1,000 PAIRS MORE OF COLORED SHOES

They are of Vici Kidskin, Willow and Russian Calfskin, welted and stitched soles.

A triumph in merchandising to be able to offer such Shoes at $1.50. An event unprecedented in the history of the Shoe business.

Second floor, Tenth street.

MUSLIN BED CLOTHING Count the cost of materials and you'll find that present prices allow little or nothing for making the articles.

Only good reliable Muslins used in the making of these goods—no trash in the entire stock.

PILLOW CASES

Of standard bleached muslin.	
42x36 in., 11 1-2c	45x38 1-2 in., 15c
42x38 1-2 in., 12c	50x38 1-2 in., 16c
45x36 in., 13c	54x38 1-2 in., 17c
Of fine heavy muslin	
42x36 in., 16c	45x38 1-2 in., 19c
42x38 1-2 in., 18c	50x38 1-2 in., 22c
Of extra fine muslin, neat stitching.	
42x36 in., 18c	45x38 1-2 in., 21c
42x38 1-2 in., 19c	50x38 1-2 in., 25c

SHEETS

Of standard bleached muslin.	
54x90 in., 38c	81x90 in., 52c
63x90 in., 42c	81x99 in., 58c
72x90 in., 48c	90x90 in., 58c
72x99 in., 52c	90x99 in., 61c
Of extra fine and heavy muslin.	
65x93 1-2 in., 75c	81x90 in., 78c
72x90 in., 72c	81x99 in., 83c
72x99 in., 78c	90x90 in., 83c
90x99 in., 88c	
Of very fine muslin, neat stitching.	
65x90 in., 75c	90x99 in., $1
90x93 1-2 in., 97c	90x108 in., $1.15
Hemstitched, of very fine muslin	
63x93 1-2 in., 55c	90x90 in., 70c
72x93 1-2 in., 62c	90x99 in., 75c
81x93 1-2 in., 67c	90x108 in., 80c
Of unbleached muslin, plain hem.	
54x90 in., 37 1-2c	81x90 in., 45c
72x90 in., 42c	90x99 in., 55c

QUILTED MATTRESS PROTECTORS

42x76 in., $1.40	54x76 in., $1.75
48x76 in., $1.50	60x76 in., $1.80

QUILTED BLUE AND WHITE CHECK MATTRESS PROTECTORS

42x76 in., $1.50	54x76 in., $2

MUSLINS

4-4 Brown Muslin, 5c; regular 7c
Made of fine even cotton yarns, medium weight.
4-4 Brown Muslin, 5 1-2c; regular 8c
Extra fine and heavy.
4-4 Brown Muslin, 6 1-4c; regular 8 1-2c
Fine cotton, closely woven, heavy.
4-4 Brown Muslin, 7c; regular 9c
Heavy cotton that fills up in laundering.
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GOOD HAIR MATTRESSES Hair Mattresses to order for much less than our usual low prices, result from a very large purchase of hair. Prices quoted are for forty pound Mattresses, in one or two parts.

Ticking often covers a multitude of shortcomings in hair. No trashy mixtures are concealed in the Mattresses we make. Samples of the materials here for your inspection.

The usual $7.50 Mattress at $5
The usual $12 Mattress at $8
The usual $16 Mattress at $12
The usual $20 Mattress at $15

Only good quality ticking used.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

Oarsmen Finish Their Sunday Practice Spins for the Regatta on Labor Day.

CREWS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

From Early Morning Till Long After Dark River Thronged with Barges, Gigs, Shells, and Working Boats —No Accidents Reported.

The Harlem oarsmen had a perfect day yesterday in which to finish their Sunday practice spins on the river for the Middle States Regatta. The river was like a millpond, and the weather was all that could be desired. From early in the morning until long after dark the river was thronged with barges, gigs, shells, and working boats of the different clubs. The attendance at the various boathouses was larger than on any previous Sunday, as many of the members have returned from their Summer vacations. Noticeable among the many visitors was a number of ladies, who embraced the opportunity of enjoying a trip in the barges either to College Point or up the Harlem.

The Captains of the different crews which are to row in the regatta on Labor Day are keeping their men up to their work, and much rivalry exists among the clubs which will be represented, notably so between the junior eight of the Union and the crew of the Bohemian. The senior eight of the Union are working in fine form, and practicing twice a day under Capt. Cassidy's coaching. There will be no further changes in the crew, which is as follows: Cassidy, bow; Baron, 2; Dolan, 3; Brown, 4; Hefferman, 5; Vandement, 6; Kemp, 7; Fuller, 8; Valles, coxswain. At the Harlem Rowing Clubhouse all was activity. Jack Nagle was out with the senior four-oared shell crew, which consists of Nagle, Osman, Meagher, and Topping. F. H. Schaeffer, who is entered for the junior singles, is rowing in excellent form. He will also row in the intermediate singles. A race to decide in regard to selecting a crew for the senior and junior doubles will be rowed tomorrow between four crews, the fastest to be selected to represent the club.

The junior four and intermediate four crews of the Metropolitans remain the same, and are working hard. The eight-oared barge, with a party of twenty-nine, went up to Cold Spring yesterday. At the Crescents' boathouse the junior four crew for the Middle States has been doing a great amount of work for the last week, and say that they intend to keep it up until the day of the race. The crew are composed of P. Muller, W. Rotchford, W. Meyerhoff, and Capt. I. I. McKeon; William McKeon, coxswain. They will row in one of the Harlem Rowing Club's boats. Their large eight-oared barge went up to Cold Spring with a party of thirty ladies and gentlemen. The Bohemians are straining every nerve for the junior eight race, and training every day twice.

The Nassaus will have four entries at the Middle States. Junior single, Jesse W. Powers, Jr.; junior double, Jesse W. Powers, Jr., and J. D. Thees, Jr.; intermediate double, Harold Clearman and Frank Smith, and a senior single, Olin J. Stephens, ex-champion of the Harlem River and winner of the Diamond Sculls for several years.

An amusing race was rowed between De La Vergne and Page, of the Nassaus, early in the morning. De La Vergne using a gig and Page a shell. The course was one mile. The race was close until near the finish, when Page upset, and De La Vergne won by a length. The Friendship Club will have not entries in the Middle States. Notwithstanding that Saturday was the day of the annual regatta of the Nonpareils, the members of the intermediate four were out early in the morning, and working like beavers. The crew stands now: Dornbecker, Fleck, Morris, and Nicholas, with Frank Haight coxswain. The junior doubles, Adlum and Walsh, are also training down fine. Naughton and Bates have been selected for the intermediates. The four-oared barge of the Nassaus, with a large party, went over to South Brothers Island and enjoyed a clambake and game of ball.

The Atalanta house was deserted, all hands being out in some kind of a rig. The senior fours of the Dauntless are straining every nerve to get in condition by next Monday. The crew is as follows: Miller, Anderson, Holman, and Tucker. The Dauntless also has a strong junior double in Kafka and Instone. They are in fine condition. There were no accidents during the day, although the river was very much crowded.

TEN EYCK-MAGUIRE MATCH OFF.

The Latter Refuses to Row When He Is Not in Condition.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The Labor Day regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association will be shorn of its chief attraction, for the proposed match race between Ten Eyck, the Henley champion, and Joe Maguire, the American amateur champion, is off. Maguire now says that after he wrote a letter last week accepting the association's invitation he wrote another, saying that for reasons best known to the officials he would not row. These reasons are that he is out of condition. This second letter was never given to the press as the first one was.

Maguire to-day said: "Ten Eyck had a good chance at Philadelphia to row for the championship, but he decided, for reasons best known to himself, not to start. If Ten Eyck and I row it will be when I am ready, and in condition to be at my best, but I object to being driven into a contest at a time when I am wholly unprepared for it just to save one or two men who have blundered."

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Mary Black	106	Ramoncita 94
La Ventura	102	Miss Tenny 94
Tent Pin	100	Zella 94
Miss Rowena	100	Nearest 94
Kilt	100	Attainment 94
Hardly	98	Jilted 94
Kate Hardcastle	94	Ella Daly 94
Shellac	94	Belle of Erin 89
Allie Belle	94	Abundant 89
Marito	94	Unbleached 89

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old. Three-quarters of a mile.

Miss Prim	121	Fireside	109
Break o' Day	109	Woodbird	109
Nana H.	117	Summer Sea	109
Tripping	114	Maritie	109
Her Own	114	Courtship II.	109
Partridge	109	Gitty	109
Trolley	114	La Fontera	109

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

The Huguenot	118	Grand Sachem	108
Tammany Hall II.	118	San Venado	108
Nuto	118	Momentum	108
Harvey	118	Cock Robin	108

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers' Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Scottish Chieftain	130	Orimar	106
On Deck	126	Imperator	106
Orion	106		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Ben Brush	127	Cavalero	105
Howard Mann	124	Souffle	105
Sir Walter	117	Carnero	102
Ben Eder	114	Bernadillo	102
Free Advice	108	Lobengula	104
Dutch Skater	103	Joe Miller	96
Maurice	105	Rey del Tierra	90
Paul Kauvar	101		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile, on turf.

Hugh Penny	113	Carnero	100
Buckwa	109	King Menelik	100
Mazarine	103	Carib	98
Volley	103	Patrol	98
Song and Dance	102	Clissie B.	96
Sun Up	101	Bannock	91
Yankee Doodle	101	Honor	91
Hamilton II.	101	Campania	91

The Pointer-Patchen Race.

HARTFORD, Aug. 29.—The race between Joe Patchen and Star Pointer at Charter Oak Park will come off Thursday afternoon. It was scheduled for Saturday, but it was decided to-day to have the race Thursday instead.

BICYCLE RECORDS BROKEN.

James C. Miller Rides 100 Miles in 4:23:08 at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—The American amateur 100-mile bicycle record was again broken here yesterday, James C. Miller riding 100 miles on a quarter-mile track in 4:23:08.

This is three minutes and thirteen and three-fifth seconds better than the record made two weeks ago by Frank Skinner. Miller also broke the fifty-mile record by 51 2-5 seconds, his time being 2:04:17.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Saturday's Tie with Chicago to be Played Off To-day—The Week's Programme.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	70	32	.686
Boston	73	34	.682
New York	64	37	.634
Cincinnati	62	39	.614
Cleveland	54	48	.529
Chicago	49	53	.458
Louisville	48	60	.444
Pittsburg	46	58	.442
Philadelphia	47	61	.435
Brooklyn	45	61	.425
Washington	44	60	.423
St. Louis	26	80	.245

Games to-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.

There is joy in the camp of the local baseball "rooters" just at present; wild, exultant joy produced by the wonderful showing of the New Yorks during the last two weeks. Veteran "rooters," whose enthusiasm waned because of the poor position of the local team in the pennant race during the first part of the season, are again on deck. Two weeks ago the Giants' chances of being a factor in the Temple Cup series were extremely doubtful, but an unexpected change has taken place, and the stock of Joyce's team is now above par.

A close perusal of the standing of the clubs shows that the Giants have more than a fighting chance for a share of the Temple Cup money.

The Cincinnati team will begin a series of five games in this city to-morrow. If the local team's present playing strength can be taken as a criterion they will improve their position materially before St. Louis, who are looked upon as easy victims, open up on Friday. The Browns will oppose the Giants on Labor Day—not a very strong holiday attraction—but at this close stage of the race it is expected that a large crowd will turn out to see the two games. This afternoon Saturday's tie game with Chicago will be played off.

Warner's dirty playing on Saturday, when he spiked Donahue, and the loudly expressed condemnation of the spectators will probably arouse the magnates to action. Rowdy playing injures the attendance and keeps the better class of patrons from the Polo Grounds.

When Halligan broke "Cub" Stricker's jaw some years ago he was blacklisted from the League. Warner probably did not intend to injure Donahue, but he evidently tried by foul means to make him drop the ball. It was the first time in months that a member of the New York team was guilty of playing "dirty ball," and the action of the crowd plainly demonstrated that that class of play was not appreciated here.

The Chicago team is in a demoralized condition. The players do not seem to respect "Old Man Anson" as of old. They appear to run things pretty much as they please and pay but little attention to his orders. The veteran is playing a good game, and is keeping up his batting average.

In Philadelphia Manager Stallings is not popular with his players. They attribute the club's present poor position to his ill-advised trading of players. Since he was made manager he let Turner, Carsey, Hallman, and Grady go to St. Louis, and the changes, the players say, have cost the Quakers many games.

Minor League Games Yesterday.

At Paterson—Paterson, 4; Hartford, 6.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Toronto, 5.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 7; Providence, 3.

Umpire Mobbed at Ohio's Capital.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Umpire Mannasau was mobbed by the crowd at the close of the ball game between Columbus and Milwaukee here to-day. He escaped with a slight cut on the head. Six policemen escorted him from the grounds.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Brooklyn the Winner in New York and New Jersey in the Metropolitan League.

The championship of the New York Cricket Association is all but decided, for by the victory of Saturday the Brooklyn Club is insured the pennant. The Paterson Club, which last year gained the championship, will probably finish in second place, and the New Jersey Athletic Club should be third.

Only one more game remains to be played in the series of the Metropolitan League, and the result of this cannot alter the present standing of the clubs. It may cause a change in the individual averages, however, and on this account the meeting of New York and New Jersey next Saturday will be followed with interest. H. C. Clarke now leads the figures, with 95.75, with J. F. Curran second, with 54.25; F. F. Kelly third, with 37.66, and M. R. Cobb fourth, with 34.50.

The following are the records:

Metropolitan League.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P. C.
New Jersey A. C.	8	6	0	2	1,000
Staten Island	9	3	3	3	.500
Manhattan	9	2	4	3	.333
New York	8	0	4	4	.000

New York Cricket Association.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P. C.
Brooklyn	13	10	1	2	.909
Paterson	12	8	1	3	.888
New Jersey A. C.	12	8	2	2	.800
Kings County	12	5	6	1	.454
Kearny	12	5	7	0	.416
Manhattan	13	4	8	1	.333
Columbia	11	2	9	0	.181
St. George	13	2	10	1	.166

League Batting Averages.

	Not Out.	Most in Inns.	Runs.	Aver-age.
H. C. Clarke, N.J.A.C.	7	145*	388	95.75
J. F. Curran, N.J.A.C.	2	96*	217	54.25
F. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C.	8	63	226	37.66
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C.	1	129	207	34.50
R. T. Rokeby, Staten Island	2	139*	232	33.14
N. S. Walker, Jr., Staten Island	1	82	166	23.71
A. Gunn, N. J. A. C.	1	88	117	23.40
C. P. Hurditch, N. J. A. C.	0	42	183	22.87
H. E. Jackson, Staten Island	0	47	195	21.66
T. S. Hope Simpson, Staten Island	2	45*	126	21.00
J. Adam, Manhattan	0	52	96	19.20
H. C. Wright, N. J. A. C.	2	15*	18	18.00
M. R. Haffenden, N. J. A. C.	0	28	36	18.00
R. S. Bonner, Staten Island	0	52	121	17.28
E. A. Smith, New York	1	27*	45	15.00
J. Bingham, Staten Isl.	2	7*	15	15.00
A. E. Kay, Manhattan	2	53	89	14.83
J. Mart, Manhattan	0	35	101	14.42
H. S. Sandall, New York	4	0	48	54	13.50
W. Hammond, New York	1	25*	37	12.33
F. J. Prendergast, Manhattan	0	31	86	12.28
S. A. Webb, New York	5	1	42*	60	12.00
A. E. Paterson, Staten Island	0	25	94	11.75
A. C. Goodyer, Manh'n	6	1	29*	54	10.00
W. A. Hamilton, Staten Island	0	19	31	10.00
J. Flannery, Manh'n.	7	0	46	71	10.14

*Not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	W'k'ts.	Average.
M. R. Cobb, N.J.A.C.	520	24	177	31	5.70
H. B. Coyne, Manhattan	78	1	43	7	6.14
H. C. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	78	3	37	5	7.40
F. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C.	516	24	202	26	7.76
H. N. Townsend, Staten Island	175	4	85	9	9.44
N. S. Walker, Staten Island	247	6	148	14	10.57
H. E. Jackson, Staten Island	414	10	226	21	10.76
W. K. Jewett, Staten Island	138	6	56	5	11.20
C. S. Moore, Manhattan	384	15	160	14	11.42
H. Tattersall, Manhattan	849	21	348	28	12.42
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island	198	6	91	6	15.16
C. Sneath, New York	72	1	48	3	16.00
J. Mart, Manhattan	218	1	116	6	19.33
E. A. Skyne, New York	377	3	236	11	21.45
S. A. Webb, New York	312	9	255	13	21.92
W. V. Hughes, New York	138	2	100	4	25.00
J. Adam, Manhattan	516	18	264	10	26.40
J. Parks, New York	240	1	205	7	29.28
C. G. Turner, New York	390	9	270	8	33.75

FOOTBALL AT WEST POINT.

Cadets Pleased at the Possibility of a Game with Annapolis.

WEST POINT, Aug. 29.—The cadets were elated to-day at the news from Washington of the probability of a football game with the Naval Academy this Fall. Few, however, believe that the game will take place. The Military Academy authorities are not in favor of a game between the two National institutions, and their opinions have great weight in Washington. Many of the professors and young officers would be glad to have an annual tussle with the Naval Cadets, provided it did not interfere too much with the boys' studies.

The schedule of games for the coming season is arranged, but there is room for one more. Wesleyan will open the season on the parade grounds Oct. 2. Trinity will have the next game on the 9th. The cadets will be in good condition for Harvard on the following Saturday. Tuffts will then visit the academy and Yale will have the next call. As usual, Browns winds up the season at West Point.

The fourth class will furnish some splendid material for the cadet team this season. Smith, who played end at St. John's College, Annapolis, last Fall, will have a good chance for that position. Dougherty had some experience at Princeton and Ennis will make a splendid guard. In addition to these the best men who played on last year's team are still at the academy. Neither Capt. Nesbitt nor Manager David has heard anything from Washington or Annapolis in relation to a game with the Annapolis boys.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB GAMES.

Nelson Buck Wins the All-Around Championship by Two Points.

The Catholic Club of Jersey City held the last series of members' games yesterday at Baldwin Park, Jersey City, before an audience of about 500 people.

Nelson Buck won the all-around championship and the Capt. Kearns medal, having scored 24 points; Clancy was second, with 22 points, and Flanagan third, with 17 points.

The following are the summaries:

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Mathew Casey, 8 yards; Nelson Buck, (7 yards,) second; William Clossey, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:27 1-5.

Throwing Four-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by William Clossey, actual throw, 82 feet 11½ inches; Nelson Buck, second, with actual throw of 82 feet 8 inches; James Cleary, third, with a throw of 74 feet 2 inches. Handicaps were 15 feet each.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by William Clossey, (10 yards;) James Cleary, (5 yards,) second; Nelson Buck, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:56 4-5.

Putting Twelve-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by Thomas Flanagan, (scratch,) 37 feet 6¾ inches; James Cleary, (6 feet,) second, 37 feet ½ inch; William Clossey, (2 feet,) third, 35 feet 9 inches.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Schooner Water Witch, owned by David Banks; steamer Nourmahal, owned by J. J. Astor; steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt.

The departures: Steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Eugenia, owned by A. J. Cassatt; steamer Vergana, owned by T. Benedict; sloop Sayonara, owned by J. M. Sears.

The yachts in the harbor: Steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry; steamer Varuna, owned by E. Higgins; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. M. Brown; schooner Colonia, owned by C. A. Posley; steamer Tide, owned by R. L. Stevens; sloop Wasp, owned by R. L. Lipplit; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Daffodil, owned by F. P. Sands; sloop Zigeuner, owned by Max Agassiz, and the fleet of thirty-footers.

BALL GAME WITH FEATURES.

Arrival of the Columbus Anyers Developed New Interest in a Contest in Central Park.

There was an interesting game of baseball on the green in Central Park Saturday afternoon, with some special incidents to give it life and character.

The Watts Street boys were playing against the East Siders, with an outfit consisting of four assorted bats, a ball mysteriously acquired, and a balestick. The score in the fourth inning stood 43 to 36, in favor of Watts Street, when the "Columbus Anyers" began to appear casually. They were from Columbus Avenue, and seemed to be absorbed in the game. It appeared later that they had scheduled a game of their own, but had found themselves destitute of ball and bats.

In a little while one of the bats of the Watts Street party vanished. The losers had no direct evidence, but they did not stand on technicalities. Without troubling themselves about proof, they acted on general principles. Everybody stopped playing ball and began to fight. There were no rules, regulations, or restrictions. Each boy hit the boy nearest to him. Factional and territorial divisions were ignored. The unanimous feeling of the assemblage was that the occasion demanded a fight, and there was a unanimous, spontaneous, and earnest response.

When a park policeman appeared, the boys—east side, Watts Street, and Columbus Avenue—dropped their mutual differences and ran, just far enough to be out of reach. Then they stopped and taunted the officer and invented derisive and abusive things to say to him. When he disappeared they resumed the fight where it had been interrupted.

They were enjoying themselves so much that they failed to see the policeman as he executed a flanking movement and swooped down on them. He captured four of the combatants and each of them was fined $3 yesterday morning. The ball game remains unfinished, but there will be no playing along Columbus Avenue this week because the boys from that thoroughfare had the presence of mind to save three of the bats and the bale stick during the trouble.

Policemen Were Tardy.

Andrew Jeckel and Harry Schappert of 642 Sixth Avenue were in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning to answer the charge of selling liquor on Sunday morning. Policemen Ray and Cassidy of Acting Inspector Brooks's staff, who had arrested them, were not present, and the men were discharged. As Magistrate Crane was about to leave the court room the officers appeared with two more prisoners. They tried to explain why they were late, but the Magistrate told them that their prisoners had been discharged, and they would have to arraign the other two some other time.

Tried Death with a Pistol.

Morris Levy, eighteen years of age, of 351 East Fifty-second Street, attempted suicide yesterday morning in the Bellevue Lodging House, at 340 Bowery. He shot himself in the left breast, but the bullet glanced from one of his ribs, and the wound will not prove fatal. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, a prisoner. Levy left two notes in a memorandum book explaining that he had taken $15 from his employers, Hyman & Co., butchers, of Second Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and had spent it. He lost his position for the act, and determined to end his life.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:25	Sun sets	6:34
Moon rises	7:32		

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:53	Gov. Isl'd	9:14
H. Gate	11:03		
A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:12	Gov. Isl'd	9:28
H. Gate	11:17		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jam'ca, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M. / *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 31.

Havel, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Majestic, Queenstown	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Small We Forgive Her?—8:15.
GARRICK—The Good Mr. Best—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Black Sheep—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Bancroft, the Magician—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—Never Again—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—One Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Robin Hood—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—The Bachelor's Baby—8:15.
OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM—Very Little Faust and Much Marguerite—8:15.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Chicago—4:00.
STAR—The Privateer—8:15.

For Amusement Advertisements—Page 8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 30, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

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BARGAIN WEEK.

The Republicans are now hopeful of holding the Citizens' Union in check. The one point, and a most important one, which the Union yielded when, out of "courtesy" to the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, it postponed the nomination of candidates, makes them confident that they will make it yield other points and ultimately all. This is their bargain week.

All the Republican papers now protest that it would be extremely foolish for the Citizens' Union to take "final action" on Wednesday. Of course, the Union will not go to that extreme they say, and imperil the anti-Tammany cause by a "precipitate" nomination. It will doubtless listen to reason and consent to put its candidates in the field on the day the Republican Convention is held.

This is the usual and familiar consequence of procrastination and compromise. To the Fifty of Brooklyn, who are mostly earnest Republicans, the attitude of Mr. SHEPARD toward the Low movement having caused the independent Democrats to hold aloof, conference with QUIGG is entirely natural and not objectionable. For years and years the reform Republicans have been lion-hearted against PLATT in April and have bowed neck and knee to him in September. That is why he is their perpetual boss. Accordingly, for the Republican supporters of Mr. Low it is the most natural thing in the world to sit down and talk it over with QUIGG.

There are members of the Citizens' Union and supporters of Mr. Low, however, who would take no interest in a campaign for the election of a bargain ticket. It is not at all to their minds that after they have named the head of the ticket PLATT should fill all the other places. For one thing, the ticket would be buried out of sight at the polls. For another, it would be a dishonorable betrayal of principle to make such a bargain.

QUIGG will to-night begin his conferring. The Republican faction chiefs will be there, of course. It is easy for them, for it is their custom. The ragtag and bobtail Democratic factions will also appear—except GLEASON, who is doing PLATT'S work in another way. Then, on Wednesday, the Citizens' Union will have a meeting for "final action." The sequence is unfortunate. "Final action" should have preceded the conference. But it is still possible to shield the cause which the Union represents from the worst effects of the policy of conference and bargaining which the Brooklyn committee favors and has adopted.

A COMING PROBLEM.

Should the deficit in revenue at the close of the current year be $50,000,000—and it may easily be more—what would our protectionist friends say about it? Probably two things; one, that the rascally free traders who control the importing business conspired to reduce the revenue by getting in all the goods they could before the beneficent Dingley-Aldrich tariff went into effect; and the other, that it makes no difference any way, since protection has brought prosperity. But a deficit is the net result of two elements, the amount of the revenue on the one hand and the amount of the expenditures on the other. If next December Congress sets to work to increase appropriations, a bigger revenue will be needed to meet them. But if the tariff be really protective—that is to say, if it really check imports—the revenue will not increase and the deficit will continue and even grow.

That will present a problem precisely like the one the Harrison Administration had to meet, but it cannot be met in the same way. There is no balance to the credit of the National banks that can now be "covered into" the Treasury. Without this device the Harrison Administration, in 1893, would have been "short" some $50,000,000, and would have been obliged to make the loans that were shifted to the shoulders of its successor. Of course, borrowing by Mr. McKINLEY would be a very different thing from borrowing by Mr. CLEVELAND. Probably the organs would find in it the performance of a duty, while in Mr. CLEVELAND it was an abuse of authority in the interest of the "money power." But then the organs do not always express or form public opinion, and the outlook for sober Republicans is not entirely satisfactory.

ENFORCE THE LAW.

Complaint is made by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade that the law as to the tax on wearing apparel of returning travelers is not thoroughly enforced. This organization was very influential in securing the passage of the law and has taken much interest in watching its administration. Its complaint should command prompt and careful attention.

As our readers are well aware, we do not believe in the principle of this provision of the tariff, because we do not believe in the principle of the whole bill. But this provision is logical. If the American consumer is to be taxed for buying foreign goods in the home market, it is just as right that he should be taxed for buying foreign goods abroad. If the home trade is to be protected from the competition of imported goods, it can make no difference who imports them, whether a merchant in order to sell them or a consumer in order to wear them.

The former system was neither fish nor flesh. It was a cross between free trade and protection, with a good deal of play for the discretion of customs officers. The purpose of the new law is plain enough. Probably it needs a more careful and thorough set of regulations to secure its complete application. But whatever is needed it is unquestionably the duty of the Treasury Department promptly to supply.

KENTUCKY'S FOUR PARTIES.

When we remember how slight was the plurality of McKINLEY in Kentucky last year—a change of 1 vote in 3,000 would have given the Electoral vote to BRYAN—the situation in the State this year is peculiarly interesting.

The State is, of course, normally Democratic on the issues which before last year divided parties. Previous to 1895 the highest vote cast by the Republicans was 155,000, in 1888, and their ordinary vote had never but once reached 135,000, while the Democratic vote ranged from 160,000 to 184,000. In 1896 the distribution of voters was very confused. The contest was very active. The total vote of the State was increased about 30 per cent. BRYAN received 217,890 votes, which was about 30,000 more than any previous Democratic candidate had received; but McKINLEY got 218,171, which was 63,000 more than any previous Republican candidate had got. There was a heavy transfer of votes from each party to the other and a large new vote—the net advantage to the Republicans being about twice as great as to the Democrats. The fight was pretty closely defined between the Silver Democrats and Populists on one side and the Republicans and National Democrats on the other.

This year each of these combinations is broken up into two parties. There is but one officer to be voted for—the Clerk of the Court of Appeals—and the following candidates are in the field:

National Democrats—J. R. HINDMAN.
Silver Democrats—S. J. SHACKELFORD.
Republicans—J. G. BAILEY.
Populists—J. PARKER.

The most interesting question in the present contest is the strength of the gold Democrats, since that will influence very largely the immediate political future of the State. Should they poll a large independent vote, the Silver Democrats, who have already been deserted by the Populists, would drift toward union with the gold Democrats, and—if the currency issue should not again be raised—would doubtless make the State again Democratic.

TOO HIGH.

Cab fares are going to come down. The charges of the baggage express companies are the next thing to be reduced. They are unreasonable and extortionate. They are absurdly out of proportion to the cost and value of the service performed, measured by other similar services which the same money will procure.

The cabman has some show of reason for charging a passenger one dollar for driving him a mile. The trip is made for that passenger exclusively. He has the cab and the time and services of the driver and the horse all to himself. The cab earns no other money during the time it is in use by him. But a baggage express company which charges one dollar for conveying two pieces of baggage more or less than a mile to the station can load from ten to thirty such trunks upon its wagon and collect from $5 to $15 for each trip. The charge is usually by the piece, so that just as much is paid for a small bag as for a large trunk. The charge includes checking the baggage, but that entails no appreciable extra cost.

A one-horse baggage wagon driven by a man with a boy helper, their joint wages not exceeding $15 or $18 a week, in the district between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets, can in two hours easily collect and deliver at the Grand Central Station or any of the ferries from fifteen to twenty pieces of baggage, earning in that time from $7.50 to $10 for the company. One wagon can make several such trips in a day. It is no answer to point out that not so many trips can be made and not so much money earned in bringing trunks from Brooklyn or Harlem. The residents of the central part of the city ought not to be asked to "pay the freight" for those who live at points more remote from the railroad stations.

The business can be done at a profit for half the present charges. There are scores of private expressmen who take trunks to the stations at 25 cents each. The main reason why they do not get the general custom of the public is their lack of responsibility in cases of error or loss. They are not allowed to put "runners" on incoming trains, that privilege being farmed out to the favored companies by the railroads.

The people of New York will owe their cheap cab service to the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads. The managers of those roads would earn a new title to public gratitude if they would establish baggage express service at fair rates or compel the existing companies to recognize the fact that the war is over and their high prices out of date.

A DISTRESSED CRITIC.

The London Spectator remains in "a state of mind" regarding the United States. In its latest issue it follows up its previous articles in the same tone by one on "Canada's Opportunity," in which occurs the following passage regarding the United States:

"It is certainly mortifying to find, after more than a century has passed away, corruption and Mammon enthroned, and the very principles on which the Republic is based trampled under foot. It is not pleasant to see millionaires dictating their terms to subservient legislative oodies, and the whole policy of a great Nation arranged expressly to coin wealth for a privileged and protected few. This is assuredly not the democracy on whose advent hopeful dreamers were looking forward a hundred years ago. The United States have scarcely succeeded in gaining the deep respect of the world, and have certainly not secured its affectionate regard. We cannot look with any veneration or love on a nascent oligarchy of oil, sugar, lumber, and coal magnates, who pull the wires and make the political puppets dance to their sinister piping. We do not ignore the millions of honest citizens who hate this state of things; but their apparent inability to overthrow it does not increase our belief in the political forms of the Republic. One would be inclined to say that the United States had the very greatest chance ever offered by Providence to mankind, and that up to the present the opportunity has not been embraced. We know that the American Nation is still in the making, that it is not a definitely finished product, like France or England, that the building is scarcely more than half completed, and that the scaffolding is still up, and we make allowance for the fact. But we cannot also help seeing that bad material is being used, that dishonest workmanship is too palpable, that something dangerously approaching disaster is being courted. We do not like the present aspect, and we feel apprehension as to the future. We feel that the Sibylline Books may be closed before a worthy choice is made."

It would be easy enough to point out the queer confusion of fact and metaphor in this and the fervor with which the emotional writer sacrifices the former to the latter. It would be easier still to show that the notion that "Canada's opportunity" is to outdo the United States in wisdom and virtue is a fanciful dream which may or may not be fulfilled, but which certainly Canada has been very slow in realizing. But though this would be amusing enough, and quite as fair as The Spectator's way of treating the subject, it is, we think, more sensible to point out that The Spectator applies a maximum of sentiment to a minimum of fact, and gets a result altogether exaggerated and distorted.

The Spectator is an old friend. It did the Union cause great service during the civil war. Its desire that the United States should prosper materially and morally is entirely sincere. But its judgments are often so destitute of proportion, so "out of plumb," as to be not merely useless but mischievous. They are so in this case. It is absurd to say of this country that its "whole policy" is "arranged expressly to coin wealth for a privileged and protected few." This is true in a measure of a portion of our tariff policy. It is not true of the whole of that, and our tariff policy is not "our whole policy." There is a good deal of "corruption" in our politics still, but if "Mammon" is "enthroned" among us, it is a shabby and inconspicuous throne, and its subjects are few and largely voluntary. Of such evils as these figures of speech are meant to represent we have our share, but we have no monopoly, and our treatment of them is on the whole remedial. We shall never get rid of them absolutely, for we are human, like our critics. But we are by no means in danger of going down to National rottenness and destruction before we can recover.

The radical error of The Spectator's reasoning—apart from its zealous exaggeration—is shown in the reference to our being "a Nation in the making," "not a definitely finished product like France or England." Since when, pray, has France or England been a "definitely finished product"? Within the last half century France has undergone the tremendous discipline of three revolutions, completely overthrowing and changing its form of government. To this has been added the experience of two great wars on foreign soil and one disastrous invasion followed by dismemberment. In the same time Great Britain, happily exempt from foreign war or revolution that have changed its government, has seen that Government radically changed by peaceful means, and a powerful aristocracy, employing extreme corruption—often for good ends—has had its dominant influence overcome by a steadily expanding electorate. With the suffrage education has been extended, and every institution in the land has been essentially modified. "Definitely finished" is the last description possible to apply accurately to England or to France. They are both in the process of development, as is this Nation, and they, as well as we, must be judged not by what one observer or student sees at one moment, but by the general tendency manifested over a considerable period. If The Spectator should soberly seek to make a study of this tendency in the United States we are confident that its conclusions would be very different from the curiously hysterical comments it emits from time to time.

THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

There used to be a popular idea that the big railroad station on East Forty-second Street would surely be abandoned some time or other by the railroad companies using it as a New York terminal for their passenger traffic. Its use cuts a big slice of very valuable land out of a particularly valuable part of this crowded city, but that is the only thing that can be said against it. It is very handy, and if the New York Central, the Harlem, and the New Haven Railroads made their termini beyond the Harlem River the public which travels over them would suffer great inconvenience. If the question were put to a vote, doubtless a large majority of New Yorkers would be found to favor the retention of the station on its present site.

When the new bridge over the Harlem and the splendid approach to it, opened last year, were built, the removal of the station within the lifetime of the present generation seemed less likely than ever before. Now extensive and expensive changes have been begun in that part of the big station fronting on East Forty-second Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, which will greatly improve the appearance of the building and increase the comfort of the railroad officers and their clerks.

While it seems that these improvements will not greatly increase the track facilities, they will surely add much to the comfort of the traveling public. New York is at last to have a genuine "union" station such as Boston and many smaller cities have had for years. Instead of three cramped waiting rooms, separated from each other by brick walls, there will be one spacious, high-celled, properly lighted modern waiting room, wherein travelers bound eastward, westward, or northward may buy their tickets. One baggage room, of ample size, also will serve for all three railroads, and the system of transferring baggage from one line to another will be novel and expeditious. When the improvements are all finished, in a year or two, the Grand Central Station will probably be the largest, finest, and most comfortable railroad station in the world.

But the work will not be complete until something is done to make traveling through the long Park Avenue tunnel less to be dreaded. In hot Summer weather the thought of going through that hole in the ground hangs like a disheartening sword of Damocles over the mind of the poor commuter all day long and burdens his dreams at night. It is not pleasant in Winter. But if the locomotive engines between Forty-second Street and Mott Haven were driven by electric power and the interior of the tunnel were brightened by paint or kalsomine and illuminated by electricity, the traveler would have nothing more to complain of. The property owners along Park Avenue would be glad, too.

The Methodist preacher who denounced the wearing of low-necked dresses at Ocean Grove on Thursday night may be entitled to respect for his motives. But he cannot be congratulated either upon his good sense or his good taste. No edict had been issued against the wearing in the Auditorium of such garments as are usually worn at public assemblages on Summer evenings, and many of the female singers in the chorus were thus clad. They suddenly found themselves accused of immodesty, and many of them left the building with a just sense of outrage. It appears that the preacher had in mind one woman in particular, not a member of the chorus, whose costume seemed to him indecent, and did not particularly mean to insult the others. It remains true that he did insult them, and inflicted pain and shame without warrant. It seems safe to say that the greatest outrage upon decency on this occasion was not the costumes of the women, not even the costume of the chief offender.

That was a courageous constable who saved Ulster County the disgrace of a lynching on Friday. The circumstances were those which so often bring about mob violence. The criminal, a negro, had behaved most atrociously. Of those who assembled to put him to death without warrant of law there were doubtless some who were merely carried out of their power of reflection for the time being by the impulse of indignation. But we may be sure that the majority of the mob was composed of the loafers and hoodlums who were glad of the chance to commit murder, especially upon a negro, when it seemed that they could do so with impunity. They were, quite naturally, a pack of cowards, and the constable kept them at bay for an hour by showing his weapon and impressing them with the belief that he would use it to protect his prisoner. Almost invariably such a demeanor on the part of the officers of the law has such an effect, and almost always it is the fault of the officers of the law if a prisoner is taken from them by a mob.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There are several meanings to the word "fight," so another Indian war will not be the inevitable consequence of the determination by the Cherokees "to fight desperately" against the overthrow of their tribal government and the division of their communal lands. Just what form their opposition will take remains to be seen, but it will at least necessitate a revision of the belief that the Cherokees are the most intelligent and progressive of the Indian tribes. If they cannot appreciate that their one chance of survival, to say nothing of prosperity, lies in an abandonment of their ancient system, then their often vaunted superiority does not amount to much. An occasional stroll along the warpath is at least picturesque, but to maintain an obsolete economic theory is stupid and nothing else.

—Persistent ill luck follows our efforts to discover the proper food for a puppy dog. Letters enough on the subject have come from readers, kind and unkind, but none of them has been just what was desired. There was "Aggrieved," for instance, who said that either strychnine or arsenic formed a highly satisfactory diet for these animals, while "Orange County" suggested a system that included an amazing number of affirmative instructions and more negative ones. All the other communications belonged to the two classes of which these are specimens—that is, they were either open to the suspicion that they were intended to mislead or else they took it for granted that the owner of the puppy dog was a person of limitless wealth and leisure, who had no living to earn and could and would devote all his time and mind to the task of rearing one of these amiable little creatures. We cannot trust ourselves to discuss the advice of "Aggrieved," for its shocking cynicism inspires a desire to indulge in language which must be reserved for employment on the anti-vivisectionists. It is different in the case of "Orange County." He is evidently a serious-minded and well-intentioned man, with whom it is a pleasure to discuss an important matter. But did he quite realize that to follow his directions would use up about an hour and a half each day, while to keep the other members of one's family from violating them would occupy at least fifteen of the remaining twenty-two and a half? And, though it may be for the puppy dog's material good to refuse his earnest appeals for a bit of the steak or roast his owner may be eating, is it for the owner's spiritual good? And, really, it would be wrong to endow a puppy dog with a strong digestion and a clear complexion at the expense of developing selfishness and cruelty in his biped associates. Moreover, people who give advice, even by request, ought to take the trouble to find out what kind of advice is wanted. In this particular instance folks with any tact at all would long ago have seen that what was desired was high and unquestionable authority for feeding a puppy dog on anything he happens to want or can get. Who will give it?

—This sudden activity among the pirates of Morocco, or, to be more exact, this sudden resumption of old habits by the inhabitants of Morocco, is almost certainly due to the same cause that has set the northern frontier of India on fire. News of Turkish victories over the infidels has spread all through the Mohammedan world, and Europe will not soon pay the final bill for the pleasure it took in permitting the humiliation of recalcitrant Greece. Of course the pirates of the African coast will be blown out of the water as soon as somebody can spare a gunboat to do the job, but it will not be so easy in the interior of that continent or of Asia to demonstrate conclusively that the Sultan's leash has not been broken, but was simply lengthened for the amusement of his masters.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. THOMAS E. WATSON, it is announced, will soon retire forever from politics. One comment on this news that suggests itself relates to the extended duration of forever, but it is thrust aside by remembrance of the fact that Mr. WATSON was retired from politics with considerable vigor some months ago. What he means, doubtless, is that mature comparison of a profitable law practice with the advantages to be derived from a further exploitation of silver-plated Populism has decided him to make permanent a retirement which he was at first disposed to consider a misfortune. Well, he can have the satisfaction of knowing that everybody wishes him well. His speeches and letters enlivened the recent campaign as did those of no other candidate, and he told many truths about his rivals in a way that won for him no small amount of public gratitude.

—Col. WARING, in a recent letter to THE TIMES, criticised somewhat sharply Lord KELVIN'S suggestion that New York and other American cities would do well to imitate the method of getting rid of garbage lately adopted at Shoreditch, London. What passes for ashes in England, the Commissioner said, is chiefly the product of soft coal burned in open grates and contained a large amount of combustible matter, while our anthracite, used in stoves and furnaces, is so perfectly consumed that what is left has practically no value as fuel. Now The Engineering News has taken up the matter, and in a long article not only emphasizes Col. WARING'S objection to the Shoreditch plan, but goes much further and gives good reason for doubting if profit in the shape of steam power can be derived from the burning of garbage even in England. The Shoreditch plant, it says, while not the first of its kind, is still an experiment, and no clear proof has yet been given of the wisdom, and no proof at all of the economy, of complicating the furnaces with devices whose inevitable result will be a lowered temperature. An electric light station does most of its work at night, while the destruction of garbage must be continuous and immediate, any unnecessary delay having long been recognized as dangerous as well as offensive. In the next place, the heat-producing potentiality of city refuse varies greatly not only in different places, but also with the seasons in the same places, and even the slight inequalities in coal cause serious embarrassment to practical electricians. Furthermore, lighting stations, to be economical, must be close to customers—that is, in central positions, where no one would think of establishing an accumulation of decaying matter. For these and other reasons The Engineering News thinks that the prophecy of an approaching revolution in the system of garbage disposal is at least premature, and it advises concentration of effort for some time to come on the not simple problem of cremating refuse in an entirely sanitary way, giving second, not first, place to the question of economy, and leaving for a more convenient season the indulgence of hopes of making the process immediately and commercially profitable. Considering the utterly barbarous methods of disposal now followed in most American cities, and the fact that New York has only begun to look for something better, this would seem to be good advice. The necessity for doing something, however, is no excuse for refusing to do a good deal, and it is a bit unkind to treat Lord KELVIN as though he were a rash and impulsive boy.

—Either the King of Siam is an utterly reckless humorist or else he is an equally reckless cynic determined to show Europe that an Eastern barbarian, as his hosts consider him, can see through their pretensions and their hypocrisies. It was only amusing when he put a lot of famous critics on the defensive by saying that it would take any man six months just to see America and the Americans, for most of those for whose benefit he spoke have both seen and judged in much less time. It is a graver matter, however, that his first act on reaching the German Court was to lay a wreath on the tomb of the Kaiser's father. In doing this the King chose for special honor the one ancestor whom WILLIAM has been at great pains to ignore, and whose very existence he wants people to forget. Yet it was an act to which WILLIAM can make no open objection, and for which, in common decency, he must pretend to be grateful. Evidently "Oriental craft" is not a meaningless phrase.

—A letter from Mr. J. M. GREENE of Dorchester, Mass., informs us that "the subject of vivisection is not a suitable one for jest and ridicule." Alas! he does not know that fact half so well as we do—now. For we have also received a letter from Dr. ELLIOTT PRESTON of Boston, same State, in which with perfectly justifiable warmth he points out a grave error into which an attempt to jest about vivisection has led us. Now, having erred, we must retract and apologize, and it is not pleasant to do either the one or the other, especially when, after all, the only offense lay in making a joke so poor, or at any rate so unsuccessful, which is the same thing, that it was taken for a grave statement of fact. "I regret the necessity," writes Dr. PRESTON, "of being obliged to call upon you to correct another editorial slip—in a matter of sex. It may not so much matter when a 'bearded like a Turk' gentleman of middle age finds himself misquoted * * * but when he finds himself described as 'a lean spinster' it would seem time to call a halt. In an editorial paragraph in your issue of Aug. 17 you employ this reckless language—which please take back and oblige: 'Just wait till Dr. ELLIOTT PRESTON * * * and the other lean spinsters get after him!' referring to Dr. SPITZKA and to his recent blast in favor of that arch fraud vivisection. I have been called almost everything by those whose toes and pet corns I have cruelly trodden upon, but it was reserved for you, Mr. Editor, to call me 'a lean spinster.'" Now, if it is the habit of Dr. PRESTON to tread cruelly upon people's toes and pet corns, we do not wonder that he has become accustomed to opprobrious epithets, and we do not feel called upon to denounce those who thus revenged their injuries; but he has never given us any such excuse for the application to him of inaccurate and, consequently, offensive names. We therefore retract, on his assurance that he has a beard and is a middle-aged gentleman, both the "lean" and the "spinster." That our humiliation may be complete and thus illustrate the depth of our regret and our eagerness to make full reparation we will confess that we knew all along that Dr. PRESTON is neither lean nor a spinster, and that the words were used not through ignorance, pitiable and therefore pardonable, but in mere recklessness and frivolity of mind. There! Is Dr. PRESTON content now? Few men or none ever received from THE TIMES a retraction so complete as that, a confession so humiliating, or an apology so abject. And yet the original intention was to jest, not to ridicule. He really must let that poor little fragment of a defense be entered. As for Mr. GREENE, he has our thanks, though his kind warning did not come in time to be of any use.

PATRIOTISM EVEN IN NEW YORK

A Possibility Fully Worthy of Consideration by the Citizens' Union.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter from an evidently well-meaning gentleman was received in answer to a communication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 26. He calls me "a sophist" because I said there that New York has no longer the choice between dependence and independence, but must now simply choose between the bosses of the two great political parties. Had the gentleman in question, instead of using an appellation entirely out of order for definition of matters in hand, honored me with his full name and address, I would thank him personally for his letter, although his views are diametrically opposed to mine, and, I dare say, to those of all the confiding people who gladly stood up to announce their hope and willingness that Mr. Seth Low should lead a full ticket under the initiative of the Citizens' Union.

My respected opponent (every opponent must be respected as long as he uses proper language in the expression of honestly sincere convictions) cannot see how municipal affairs are thinkably to be conducted unless under guidance of one or the other of the great "political" parties. I do not want to enter into a controversy about those parties. I trust the one just as little as the other in puncto honesty and all those nice things. But I want to make it clear to my respected opponent—and to thousands of others incidentally—that a line of truly patriotic proceedings would be fully feasible even in New York, if there were real, true gold in the characters and powers that be and are to be. I appeal not to quibbler and quabbler, but to the grand master of mankind—History.

Washington made common cause with the complaints of the colonies because he found those complaints to be just and well located. And he stuck to them, and with them through thick and through thin, and in spite of many an aristocratic sentiment he sometimes evinced. He knew what was wanted, and went the straight, uncompromising way, always the grand purpose in view. In 1847 Switzerland, a small Republic since 1308, was plunged into a war of secession. The lawful authorities had to appoint a commander-in-chief of their forces, and the choice fell upon Gen. Dufour. Now those authorities, as well as every citizen, knew beforehand that Gen. Dufour, at heart and by descent and service, was a deeply dyed aristocrat, and had as such strong personal leanings to the cause of the secessionists, led by men of the oldest Swiss families. But all Switzerland knew as well that Gen. Dufour was a Swiss, deeply, implacably, unswervingly a Swiss above all else; that he was gold, pure, unalloyed gold, in his political make-up, and that he would do his full duty even should his heart break in sympathy with the enemy's cause. And how he did his duty! In a six weeks' campaign he crushed the secessionists and their cause so absolutely and with such brilliant strategy, tempered by the most adorable humanity, that even his enemies accorded him sincere praise. Gen. Dufour knew what was wanted and what was his duty to the fatherland. He did not look to the right or to the left, but went, as Washington, the straightest, most effective, absolutely uncompromising way.

Such examples of a heroic sense for duty and purpose history gives through all ages, from Abraham down to Hellenic and Roman and Carthagenian times; through the age of Cromwell and Luther and Zwingli, and the great French Revolution was by no means devoid of them. All those examples show great men brought out in and by great times, men of conscious purpose and of unflinching character. And, like Washington and Dufour, on they went in their purpose with Spartan resolution and intrepidity, deeply impressing their force and individuality on the pages of history. Gold they were, gold set into the furnace of strife and conflicting sentiments. And as gold they came out again, having cleared and purified the whole pot of agitated humanity. Meanwhile their own manhood and moral strength were heightened and solidified into what is now handed down to posterity under their sacred names.

And a great time has arrived now not only for New York, but for the whole Union. Will this time bring forth the right, unbending characters to manage it in the interest of emancipation from the rule of plotting, bickering, bargaining pigmies, too small and contemptible to be named alongside of the heroes of conviction and action in bygone ages? If not, New York is clearly not ripe yet to shake off a miserable one-man-bossism to which no part of any other nation would submit to half that extent. And if the Citizens' Union, which promised and started so well, has lost head and heart and purpose so completely as to cease to be a master-unison in its own domain, let it remember that the single, high-spirited, indomitable Maid of Orleans did ten times more for her whole people than such a union of "public-spirited gentlemen," milled through some "compromissory machinery," will ever be able to do for one single city ward.

F. LENGGENHAGER.
Glenbrook, Conn., Aug. 28, 1897.

TRANSVAAL'S TREATY POWER.

Opinions of the Foreign Office and of the Lord Chief Justice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Transvaal Blue Book, published in London in April, 1897, gives Article IV. of the London convention as follows:

"The South African Republic will conclude no treaty with any State or nation other than the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe to the eastward or westward of the republic, until the same has been approved by her Majesty the Queen. Such approval shall be considered to have been granted if her Majesty's Government shall not, within six months after receiving a copy of such treaty, (which shall be delivered to them immediately upon its completion,) have notified that the conclusion of such treaty is in conflict with the interests of Great Britain or of any of her Majesty's possessions in South Africa."

This Blue Book abounds in inquiries addressed to the Government of the Transvaal in regard to its neglect of the obligation to submit treaties for the British Government's approval before ratification. The treaty with Portugal, for instance, the Transvaal Government did not regard itself as under any obligation to submit until after its approval by the Cortes. In March, 1897, Mr. Chamberlain sent two dispatches to the Transvaal Government, emphatically stating the opinions of the British Government. In the second he said:

"Her Majesty's Government much regret that, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the President of the South African Republic of his desire to respect the convention, they have lately been so frequently obliged to complain either that the convention has been infringed, or that the Government of the South African Republic has taken action calculated to lead to its infringement. It will be convenient, if I recapitulate briefly the occasions for such complaint."

The first of these causes was the exchange of ratifications of an extradition treaty between the Netherlands and the South African Republic, the treaty having been signed at The Hague Nov. 9, 1895, and ratified June 19, 1896. The Government of the South African Republic did not attempt to deny the departure from general practice, but urged that they had made no publication of the treaty in anticipation of the approval of her Majesty. [Mr. Chamberlain's secretary seems to have no convictions as to whether the Government of the South African Republic is singular, like most Governments, or plural, like her Britannic Majesty's; hence these vacillating verbs and pronouns.]

"The treaty had, however," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "been published in The Netherlands Gazette of July 3, and I observed that when the treaty was published in the Staats Courant of the South African Republic, after her Majesty's approval had been given, the official notice merely stated that 'the treaty was signed and ratified on certain dates, no reference being made to that approval.'" The second cause was that the South African Republic communicated its accession to the Geneva convention to the Swiss Government's representative at The Hague. The third was the extradition treaty with Portugal, signed Nov. 3, 1893, and not yet submitted for the Queen's approval, although Lord Ripon had taken means to call the attention of the Transvaal Government to the matter in February, 1895.

Mr. Chamberlain complained that the aliens immigration law, the aliens expulsion law, and the press law violated Article XIV. of the convention, and he and the State Secretary had some lively correspondence on the subject before the Koch case was opened.

Mr. Brice, in his "Impressions of South Africa," says that Great Britain retains (since the convention of 1884) an undoubted right of veto on any treaty concluded by the republic, except one with the Orange Free State. Lord Russell of Killowen, in summing up the case against Dr. Jameson and his associates, July 28, 1896, said, according to The Daily News's report, that "it was an acknowledged fact that a protectorate left the protected State untouched and did not interfere with its complete and absolute freedom of internal authority and powers of government. The most common feature of these protectorates was the prohibition of the so-called protected State from entering into treaties with any other State without the authority of the protector. That was the case in the relations between Great Britain, the empire of the Queen, and the Government of the South African Republic. It was bound, with certain defined specified exceptions, not to enter into relations with any other State without the assent of the Queen, but its complete and independent autonomy was in no way interfered with or crippled."

When the present Lord Chief Justice agrees with Mr. Chamberlain, President Krüger may as well inspann and trek. Great Britain is united.

G. H.
Boston, Aug. 28, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Mountain Delights.

"Mrs. Scrambler, what did you do for diversion up in the mountains?"

"We ate and sat out on the porch."—Chicago Record.

Insecure.

"He may not always be so rich; the estate he inherits has a string to it."

"No!"

"Yes, a string of race horses."—Detroit Journal.

For His Enemies' Gayety.

A poet in a Western exchange begins one of his more recent effusions with the query: "Why do I sing?" After a careful examination of his verses we have reached the conclusion that he sings chiefly to amuse his enemies.—Philadelphia Call.

Nothing in a Name.

There is nothing in a name. Seth Low is urged as a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York because of his high character. On the other hand, Mr. High, a merchant of Atlanta, claims to sell at prices lower than anybody else in the town.—Galveston News.

HOT ENOUGH FOR HIM.

Will Templer in The American Agriculturist.

Sailor Ben sat in the sun when the maiden
came that way.
"Hot enough for you, Uncle Ben?" was
what I heard her say.
"Wa'al, yes," the veteran made reply;
"that is, it's warm somewhat,
But folks that live round here about hain't
seen a day that's hot.
What do you say? it's ninety-six! Why
that ain't nothin', child;
If you'd a-seen the day I did 'twould fairly
make you wild
With thinkin' what you hed b'en through,
an' thet you're still alive.
Ah yes, how well I recollect, 'twas eighteen
fifty-five
When Cousin Abe an' Sime an' me all went
an' hed our wish,
Runnin' away on a mac'rel sloop to Newfoundland to fish.
"That day? Oh yes, I'll git to that; 'twas
August on the Banks,
Aloft hung the sails all lifeless, an' on our
deck the planks
Was twistin' and warpin' an' curlin' up with
the scorchin' heat,
An' none of us walked acrost 'em fur fear
of blistered feet.
But we had some compensation, I guess you
will agree;
We ketched some nice b'iled mac'rel out of
the steamin' sea.
Our ham an' aigs we put on deck an' let
em lay a while;
They soon got fried, an' we eat 'em, miss,
in reg'lar hotel style.
All seams b'iled out pitch an' oakum, an'
the sailors scraped off some
For sech as were out of tobacker to use as
chawin' gum.
"How did we live, did you ask me? I swan,
I sca'cely know.
We was all packed in ice an' pickle, under
the decks below;
As it was, Abe lost his whiskers, an' Sime's
mustache come out,
An' as fur my hair, I hain't it, fur I shed it
all about,
Same as rest of thet crew did, endurin'
all thet heat,
Fur we was roasted through and through,
same as a piece of meat.
How high was the thermometer? Oh, please
don't ask sech stuff;
We hed a glass mos' four feet long, but
'twasn't long enough,
So we—Ah, you're goin', be you? Wa'al, I
think you will agree
That the day we hed on the Banks was
quite hot enough for me."
She went, and the sailor muttered: "That's
eighteen times to-day
I've b'en asked thet same old ches'nut; now,
what'll a feller say?"

THE OUTBREAK IN INDIA

Women and Children at the Ziaret Sanitarium Said to be in Danger.

FIRING INTO CAMP JAMRUD

Force at Rustam Strengthened—Afridis Quarreling—Fears that if They Are Not at Once Punished a General Uprising Will Occur.

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.—Little fresh news has been received here from the frontier. An attack has been made on Shinwari, in the Samana range, but the attacking force was repulsed, losing five killed and many wounded. There is considerable excitement among the tribes along the Bolan route to Quetta, and the telegraph wires have again been cut.

It is reported that the tribesmen are gathering naer the Ziaret Sanitarium, and much anxiety is felt regarding the safety of the women and children there, as the railway officials are asking for military protection for their property. If the route is considered safe the women and children at the sanitarium will be taken away, but otherwise troops will be sent from Quetta to protect them.

The column under Col. Gorden, which was dispatched to the Samana district to-day, is composed entirely of native troops, and is fully equipped with medical, commissariat, and transport services. It has orders to force the Kohat Pass, if necessary.

Rumors are current tending to throw doubts of the genuineness of the Ameer's reply to the Viceroy of India regarding the complicity of Afghan subjects in the uprising.

The disarming of the Khyber Rifles, which formed a part of the garrison at Jamrud, was a complete surprise, but the orders were obeyed without any trouble.

Much individual firing into the camp at Jumrud has taken place, as many as 100 stray shots having been discharged at the outposts in a single night. Some of these shots were fired at so short a range that three native officers who were on watch were killed. It speaks well for the discipline and obedience maintained in the camp that not a single shot was fired in reply. The hot weather is extremely trying, but the health and spirits of the troops are good. Fears are expressed of the fall of Rustam, northwest of Mardan, the whole district being in the hands of the enemy.

Gen. Wodehouse has gone from Mardan to Rustam, where the force, which now amounts to 2,000 men, with two guns, will be strengthened.

Confirmation has been received of the rumors that the Afridis are quarreling among themselves over the division of the booty taken from the captured forts. Only about 500 of them have been left to guard the Khyber Pass, the others having dispersed to seek supplies of provisions. This is probably the reason for the cessation of hostilities.

The general idea here is that if further delay occurs in punishing the Afridis, for which purpose at least 20,000 men are required, there will be a general uprising on an enormous scale, extending from Orakzai-Zaimukht, Kuram, beyond the Khyber, and into Warristan, despite the presence of the British field force in the Tochi Valley east of Rustam. Between Buner and the Indus the tribes appear to be disinclined to join the rebellion.

The fighting now seems to be centred along the Samana Range, and this tends to prove that a general uprising of the Orakzais has taken place. It is probable that some of the small outposts will prove untenable, but it is believed that Forts Gulistan and Lockhart are quite strong enough to resist the attacks of the enemy, both being garrisoned by Sikhs under British officers. The disarming of the Khyber Rifles is a loss of good fighters, but greater security will be felt because of this action and at the welcome news that the Afridis are suffering from such a lack of provisions as will delay a general uprising and enable ample preparation to be made to suppress the revolt.

TO RELIEVE KURUM VALLEY FORTS.

Treachery Caused the Fall of the Posts in Khyber Pass.

SIMLA, Aug. 29.—A strong column of native troops and the Royal Irish Regiment, with four guns, under command of Col. Richardson, has started for the relief of the Kurum Valley forts, and another force has been sent to the assistance of the Shinwari garrison.

It has developed that the capture of Fort Lundi-Kotal was accomplished through treachery, and that the original reports that a fight lasting two hours took place within the walls of the fort is unfounded. The 350 Khyber Rifles who were stationed there belonged to various clans and included a number of men from the Peshawur Valley. After fighting of a desultory nature some of the Shinwaris dropped from the walls and fled to their homes. The Afridis on the walls soon began to exchange greetings with the besiegers of the fort, whereupon the gates were opened from the inside and the enemy poured in. Some of the defenders fled and others remained and fraternized with the besiegers. The Peshawuris were disarmed. Six of them were held as prisoners and the remainder, to the number of thirty, were allowed to go free.

It was this news which led to the disarming of a portion of the garrison at Jamrud. It is believed that the Khyber Rifles garrisoning the forts in the Khyber Pass have acted in a similar manner.

EXPEDITION UP THE SWAT VALLEY.

Hadda Mullah Angry with the Khan of Dir for Joining the British.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Times's correspondent at Malakand says that a force under command of Col. Reid has started for Uch, in the Swat Valley, to co-operate with the Khan of Dir. Another detachment will advance to the Utmankhel country by way of the Inzeira Pass. The rest of the Malakand force will remain in the lower Swat Valley.

Reports from native sources are to the effect that Hadda Mullah became incensed at the Khan of Dir for siding with the British. Some of the influential Khans of Buner are reported to be desirous of negotiating peace.

The Ameer Is Said to Plan a Holy War

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Memorial Diplomatique asserts that the Ameer of Afghanistan has ordered the faithful to hold themselves in readiness for a holy war and that a meeting of Mullahs has been convened at Cabul to discuss the situation.

SURVEILLANCE OF ANARCHISTS.

Scheme to Induce America to Join in the European Measures.

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The Paris Figaro says that the Sultan of Turkey has sent a letter to the Ameer of Afghanistan urging him to join the European measures for the surveillance of Anarchists. It is expected that a diplomatic conference on the subject will shortly be held at Brussels.

Zionist Congress in Basle.

BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 29.—The Zionist Congress opened here to-day,. Two hundred delegates from various parts of Europe were in attendance. Among other subjects the Congress will discuss the plan for the purchase of Palestine and the settlement there of the Jews. Dr. Herzl, the originator of the scheme, and Dr. Nordau were elected Presidents.

Move to Abolish French Grain Duty.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 29.—The peaceful demonstration in which 3,000 persons, headed by the Mayor and several Deputies, participated, took place here to-day. It was decided to send a resolution to the Government in favor of the abolition of the duty on grain.

Australian Gold Coin for America.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 29.—The steamship Moana has sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., with 600,000 sovereigns for San Francisco.

Death of E. J. Milliken.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The death is announced of E. J. Milliken, a contributor to Punch.

READY FOR FAURE'S RETURN.

Parisians Beside Themselves with Excitement—Talk of Making Him President for Life.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The city is growing into a frenzy of enthusiasm over the welcome to be extended to President Faure on his return on Tuesday next from his visit to Russia. Already the principal streets and buildings are decorated with flags and bunting. A group of tradesmen held a meeting yesterday and resolved to erect a grand stand and a triumphal arch, and committees are busy in all quarters of the city. All the vehicles seen on the streets on the day of the President's return wil be decorated with the tricolor and there will be a gratis performance of "Don Juan" at the opera and free performances at the various theatres. All the cafes and wineshops will be permitted to remain open all night, and out-door balls will be held in every square.

There will also be a repetition of the beautiful illuminations made on the occasion of the Czar's visit to Paris, and, as the time is too short for the preparation of elaborate displays of fireworks, the Garde Républicaine and the firemen will provide a splendid fête of torches in the Place de l'Opéra at a cost of 15,000f. The President will stop there for a few minutes on his way along the troop-lined route from the Garde du Nord to the Elysée, and will receive an address of congratulation.

The failure of the whole thing is that all is done spontaneously by the citizens, with no attempt at official organization; while President Faure himself can have no idea of the reception in store for him. The excitement has reached such a pitch that there is talk of making Aug. 30 the national fête day, instead of July 14, and also of instituting life Presidencies, with President Faure as the first incumbent.

THE DELAGOA BAY DISPUTE.

Portugal Is Said to Have Lost and Must Pay Indemnity.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Capetown says it is reported from Lourenzo Marquez that the arbitrators at Berne in the Delagoa Bay dispute have decided against Portugal, and have awarded the Delagoa Railway an indemnity of £3,500,000. The report is not credited here.

THE GREEK INDEMNITY

If the Government Is Sustained the Matter Will Be Settled Soon.

ATHENS, Aug. 29.—The Government is waiting the result of the appeal made to the Chamber last Monday for a vote of confidence before replying to the note of the powers. Some apprehension is felt that a Cabinet crisis may occur, but should a vote be obtained the Government will indicate readiness to appropriate the tobacco and stamp revenues as guarantees for an indemnity loan and its readiness also to agree to the appointment of the Ministers of the powers in Athens alone to control the revenues.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT HARVEST.

Hungarian Minister of Agriculture Issues an Extraordinary Report.

BUDA-PESTH, Aug. 29.—The Ministry of Agriculture has issued its annual estimate, in which it describes the world's harvest as extraordinarily light. The total yield of wheat is placed at 573,760,000 metric hundredweight, while the present annual requirements are estimated at 655,150,000 metric hundredweight. It is calculated that for 1897 and 1898 there will be a shortage of 50,800,000 hundredweight. The stocks remaining on hand from 1896 are approximately estimated at somewhere between 38,000,000 and 45,000,000. The total supply for the year, reckoning both the present stocks and the harvest, is estimated at from 510,000,000 to 651,000,000 metric hundredweight.

The world's deficits are estimated as follows: Rye, 69,000,000 hectolitres; barley, 38,000,000; oats, 58,000,000; corn, 59,000,000.

Teh report states that many exporting countries, such as European Turkey, Egypt, Australia, and Austria-Hungary, will either be unable to export grain or will be compelled to import, while others, including British India, Argentina, and Chile, will have their wheat export considerably deduced.

The favored countries are the United States and Canada, the latter of which will soon be one of the most important of the exporting countries, its excess over last year's production being 7,000,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000,000 of oats. Its output of all sorts of grain was 270,000,000 bushels.

The yield of wheat in Great Britain this season is 50,000,000 bushels, against 63,000,000 bushels last year. The wheat area of British India is reduced from 23,000,000 acres to 18,000,000 acres, and the wheat yield from 234,000,000 bushels to 202,000,000 bushels. The United States, which has reduced its area sown in oats by 2,000,000 acres, that sown in corn by 1,000,000 acres, while that in other grain remains nearly unchanged, will, nevertheless, dispose of 334,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 434,000,000 bushels last year, allowing the exportation of 160,000,000 bushels of wheat, while the exports of corn will possibly be 50,000,000 bushels greater than those of last year. The prospects for oats and barley are less favorable than in 1896.

The price of bread in Austria has already risen 30 per cent.

CASE OF SENORITA CISNEROS.

Weyler Intended to Release Her—Postpones Action Owing to the Notoriety of the Affair.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., Aug. 29.—It is asserted here that it was the intention of Gov. Gen. Weyler, as the result of quiet and friendly influence on the part of Consul General Lee, to issue an order dismissing the case of Evangelina Cossio Cisneros in a short time; but in view of the publicity given the case and the many contradictory assertions made in regard to it, the Governor General has decided to postpone action for the present.

The military commander of the Isle of Pines recently said that many of the statements made with reference to Señorita Cisneros were without foundation, and that, so far as he could judge, no extreme sentence would be imposed upon her.

It is said that Evangeline Cossie Cisneros is still confined in the Casa Recijidas, occupying a well ventilated apartment in the company of other ladies. It is denied that Senorita Cisneros is ill. She is allowed to receive visitors on three days of the week.

WILL SEND HER TO A CONVENT.

Action of the Government on the Case of Senorita Cisneros.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The London Chronicle says that as a result of representations made by Hannis Taylor, United States Minister to Spain, the Spanish Government has sent instructions to Havana that Evangelina Cossia Cisneros be transferred to the Convent of Tetuan. It is stated that Senorita Cisneros may be discharged before she has been finally sentenced, and that in any case the Queen Regent will consider the matter before the sentence imposed is carried out.

Weyler Starts on a Campaign.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—Gov. Gen. Weyler left Havana this morning with a small force for the purpose of carrying on military operations in the Province of Havana.

NEWARK ELECTION FRAUDS.

"Paddy" Burns in Jail and Prominent Republicans Said to be in Serious Danger.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—"Paddy" Burns, who has already served a term in State prison, is again in the county jail, accused of connection with the election frauds in this city last Spring.

Three men said to be tools of Burns are already serving eighteen months' sentences for illegal voting. They are New York toughs, who were brought here, it is claimed, by Burns. After the exposure Burns fled and remained away until Friday night, when he was brought here and secretly conveyed to jail. By orders from the Prosecutor's office the arrest was kept a secret, but late last night it leaked out. If Burns confesses, and it is possible he will do so to save himself, some very prominent Republican leaders may find themselves in trouble. Burns, it is claimed, was the "go-between" in bringing repeaters here at the request of these leaders.

THREE MURDEROUS ROBBERS

Negroes Invade and Plunder Haverstraw Barrooms and Shoot Two Men.

USED REVOLVERS FREELY

Arrest of Suspicious Characters Who Applied for Hospital Treatment Here Yesterday and Tell Conflicting Stories of a Fight.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Three negroes early this morning walked into a saloon kept by Patrick Sliney at Roseville, about one mile north of this place, and called for a glass of beer each. After drinking it one of the three said "Are you ready?" The others answered in the affirmative, and each of the three drew two revolvers, leveled them at the head of Mr. Sliney's son, Michael, who was in charge, and demanded that he hold up his hands and turn about with his face to the wall.

Sliney, being taken completely by surprise, had no chance to get his revolver, which was in a drawer behind the bar. Therefore he obeyed the order, and while two of the negroes kept him quiet the third went behind the bar and robbed the money drawer of its contents, which amounted to $225. They then withdrew, keeping their revolvers on Sliney until they reached the street.

Leaving Sliney's, they went to another saloon kept by Thomas Malley, and, with pistols drawn, ordered "hands up." Malley refused to comply, whereupon they began firing. One bullet took effect in Malley's side. Another struck Michael Thornton, one of Malley's boarders, who happened to be in the bar-room, and who had run to help Malley, in the chest. The doctors say Thornton will die of his wound.

The negroes, after they had shot the two men, searched the saloon, taking about $50. From Malley's they went to a third saloon, kept by Patrick Brennan, who was made to stand inactive while $15 was stolen from him. The negroes escaped.

A negro about twenty years old, who gave his name as Tim Walters, walked into the Leonard Street Station early yesterday morning and said that he had been shot during a fight at Haverstraw. He said he did not know who shot him. He was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a pistol shot wound in the lower part of the chest. He was visited later at the hospital by Detectives Donahue and Gargan and told them that he and a number of other negroes who work in the Haverstraw brick yards were "shooting craps" Saturday night in a saloon kept by a man named Doggens. Among the crap shooters were "Devil Jack" and "Coffee Cooler," which are the only names he knows them by. Soon after midnight, when much money lay on the table, one of the players blew out the light and a lively fight ensued for possession of the stakes. During the fight in the dark, according to Walters's story, some one began firing a revolver. He received one of the balls and ran out.

"Devil Jack," he says, was shot in the left eye, and "Coffee Cooler" in the left arm. Who else, if any one, was injured he did not know.

At 8 o'clock two colored men and a colored woman arrived at Bellevue Hospital. One of the men had a ball-hole wound over the right eye. He gave his name as John Jones, twenty-two years old, and said he came from Haverstraw. The other man said his name was O'en Johnson. The woman refused to give her name.

Dr. Butler gave Jones such treatment as was possible, and had him placed in ward 5 until such time as an operation to determine if the bullet is in his head can be performed. Jones said that he was with several other negroes engaged in a game of craps. Among those were "Coffee Cooler," Abraham and Willis, the "Coffee Cooler." Jones says he won all of Abraham's money and the latter demanded the return of his cash, and when it was refused drew a .38 callbre revolver and began to shoot. The lamp was first extinguished. Then several shots were fired in various directions. One hit the "Coffee Cooler" in the arm and another lodged in Jones's eye. Nobody else was hurt, according to his story. He says a local doctor treated the "Coffee Cooler," but he came here at once.

Johnson corroborated Jones's story of the shooting, but added the additional detail that Abraham made his escape in the darkness. The detectives told Jones about the Walters story, and asked him if it was true. Jones immediately pronounced Walters an unmitigated liar. He said there was no such person in the game as Walters. Johnson said the same thing. Jones then told the police that along toward 1 o'clock the keeper of a hotel in Haverstraw had been shot and robbed of a large sum of money. He said the hotel man was counting his money just before closing for the night, when three men, one of whom was colored, entered the place and told him to throw up his hands. He did not do it fast enough, and one of the robbers shot him in the breast. They then took the money and were going out the door when the hotel man managed to get his revolver and shoot the colored robber in the breast as he was backing out. Jones suggested to the police that Walters might be the robber who shot the hotel man.

The detectives immediately placed Jones under arrest. He was removed to the prison ward. The doctors say his case is serious. They think the bullet passed through his eye into his brain. He will lose his eye, if not his life.

SMUGGLING CHINAMEN IN.

Investigation Begun at Port Townsend—Arrests to be Made at Destinations in the Future.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Treasury Department is conducting an investigation of charges that Chinese are being smuggled into the United States at Port Townsend, Washington. The reports upon which the investigation is based were received here about a week ago, and Assistant Secretary Howell immediately ordered Special Agent Cullom to proceed to Port Townsend. The reports indicated that the Chinese had made use of forged certificates, but no charges were made against the customs officials at Port Townsend, except by implication.

Owing to the friction that has been caused between officials of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice over the methods of enforcing the Chinese exclusion acts, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General will this week issue a joint circular to Immigration Inspectors and United States Attorneys and Marshals, instructing them in the future not to arrest Chinese whose papers give them prima facie right to admission until they reach their ultimate destinations in the United States. Heretofore they have been arrested as soon as they crossed the border, and when taken before United States Commissioners, were frequently discharged, despite the protests of the Inspectors. It is believed that if they are not arrested until they reach their destination, the chances of collusion between magistrates and those interested in getting Chinese illegally into the country will be reduced to a minimum.

WHEELMAN SANGER'S EARNINGS

He Saved His Father's Insurance of $185,000 from Forfeiture.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—Walter C. Sanger, the famous bicycle rider, has added to his laurels of the track one in filial duty. The recent death in this city of his father, Casper M. Sanger, was responsible for the announcement of the fact that his fortune had been spent in paying the claims of his creditors, but that his family would be cared for through insurance policies on his life, aggregating $185,000, which had been saved from forfeiture mainly through the efforts of Walter, who had devoted his earnings as a wheelman to the payment of the premiums.

Jersey Wheelwoman Injured.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Miss Grace France, a young woman of Blairstown, was badly injured at Springdale this afternoon. With a party of friends she rode her bicycle to that place on her way to Newton. At Springdale there is a steep hill down which the party coasted. All made the journey in safety except Miss France, who was thrown when her wheel had attained a high speed. Her right leg was broken just above the ankle, and she also sustained numerous severe bruises.

PRESIDENT IN CLEVELAND.

Goes to the Epworth Memorial Church—Senator Hanna's Dinner Party.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—President McKinley attended divine service this morning at Epworth Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, where he has a pew. He was accompanied by James F. Rhodes, the historian, and Mrs. Rhodes. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The President entered just as the voluntary was being played, and in time to hear a solo sung by Dr. Ion A. Jackson of the choir of the Church of the Incarnation in New York. He gave close attention to the sermon by the Rev. Ward Beecher Pickard and joined the congregational singing. At the conclusion of the services the President shook hands with a few men and women, but went to his carriage as quickly as possible, and was driven to the home of Senator Hanna.

The afternoon was passed quietly, and this evening a dinner party was given by Senator Hanna. Those at the table, besides Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, were Senator Hanna and Mrs. Hanna, Secretary Alger and Mrs. Alger, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Corning, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Whitelaw, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Burnham, Col. and Mrs. M. T. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon V. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hanna, and Miss Hanna.

The President will remain at Mr. Hanna's home to-morrow and will take part in no social or public functions. Senator Hanna announced to-day that the name of his home was not Windermere, as it has been called in the newspapers, but Glenmere.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S REGIMENT.

Reunion in Fremont, at Which He Will Be Present—Its Noted Names.

FREMONT, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The first and second days of September will have noted events here, at both of which President McKinley will be in attendance. Sept. 1 occurs the wedding of Ensign Smith and Miss Hayes, the daughter of the ex-President, and on the following day occurs the reunion of the regiment in which Hayes and McKinley served during the war.

The Twenty-third Ohio Regiment claims the distinction of having among its officers more men who attained high positions during and after the war than any other regiment in the United States. Two of its officers became Presidents of the United States, R. B. Hayes and William McKinley; one reached the office of United States Senator and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Stanley Matthews. Its first Colonel, W. S. Rosecrans, was appointed Brigadier General in the regular army before his regiment reached the field. The next in command, E. P. Scammon, was afterward made Major General of Volunteers, and was equally successful in business life. The fourth Colonel, James M. Comly, was mustered out with the regiment, and afterward was known as a well-known journalist. Lieut. Col. Russell Hastings, now a resident of the Bermuda Islands, is known as a successful man of business in Ohio since the war. Capt. G. B. Giddings was appointed Major in the United States Army. Lieut. B. P. Kennedy was later Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and also a member of Congress. Lieut. James L. Botsford was made Captain, and was on the staff of Gen. Scammon. Lieut. George W. Hicks was made Colonel of a New York regiment.

President McKinley rose from the ranks to Second Lieutenant Sept. 24, 1862. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, and to Captain July 25, 1864, and was afterward brevetted Major.

The regiment saw severe and trying service in the mountains of West Virginia, and participated honorably in the engagements of South Mountain and Antietam in 1862. It was especially conspicuous at the celebrated battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, when Sheridan made his ride to Winchester.

SAVED MANY CYCLISTS.

Two Young Men on a Tandem Give Warning of a Runaway Horse on the Cycle Path.

A runaway horse and two men on a tandem furnished more excitement on Coney Island Boulevard late Saturday night than that thoroughfare has seen in many a week.

At 10:30 o'clock two women driving a horse attached to a light box buggy drove out from the Parkway Driving Club and were thrown out by a sudden turn just outside the gate. The horse took fright and ran at top speed down the boulevard. The few vehicles scattered down the thoroughfare ahead of the frightened animal were quickly drawn to one side as their drivers heard the clattering of hoofs behind them.

A mile down the Boulevard two red signal lights in the middle of the road where workmen are making repairs caused the animal to swerve to the right and cross over to the cycle path. Here the real danger began. The path was fairly well crowded with cyclers, even at that hour, and toward them the horse bounded. Just before it turned in two young men on a tandem, Armour Ward of 164 Congress Street, Brooklyn, and Carrol White, son of Dr. White of the Long Island College Hospital, were coming down the path. The horse brushed by uncomfortably near them. Ahead were a large number of bicyclists unconscious of their danger.

The young men began a tremendous spurt. For several hundred yards they scudded, finally coming abreast of the horse and then slowly forging ahead, yelling all the time at the top of their voices to warn all. A number of the bicyclists, looking back, terrified, had just time to draw up to the side of the road and dismount.

The reins flapping at the horse's feet served to frighten it all the more. After running nearly half a mile, one of the straps wound around the horse's hind foot. The sudden tightening of the bit brought the horse with a jerk upon its haunches. Just as the horse was toppling over the rein broke and it bounded forward with greater speed than ever. The sudden halt gave the young men a chance to forge about twenty-five yards ahead of the horse, and for another mile they scorched down the path yelling, "Runaway! Runaway! Look out!"

The cyclists ahead scurried and scattered. Near the end of the path, where it runs into Prospect Park, the tired animal began to slow up. A park policeman was standing at Bader's corner, and just as Ward and White, steaming with perspiration, sprang from their wheel to grab the horse, the policeman ran up and caught it. The horse reared and plunged, but was soon subdued by the three men. It had run nearly three miles through a crowded cycle thoroughfare, and no one was hurt. The two women, whose names could not be learned, were not seriously hurt. They were taken into the club and afterward sent to their homes.

CHICAGO WHEELWOMAN SHOT

Indifference of a Man Who Fired a Bullet into Her Throat.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 29.—Miss Lena Wray of 9,130 Superior Avenue was wheeling with a friend at Seventy-ninth Street and Stony Island Avenue yesterday afternoon. At the sound of a shot from a clump of trees near the roadside Miss Wray caught her throat and fell from her wheel. While her companion held the wounded girl's head, a man who had sat watching them threw into the bushes what looked like a rifle and strolled up.

"Have you got carfare?" asked the man. "If you have, you can get her home alone." With that he went back, took up the rifle, and walked off. The bullet has not been located. It entered the right side of the neck, just above the collar bone, and took a downward course. The police have not been able to find the man who did the shooting.

CYCLE ACCIDENT IN JERSEY.

Mount Vernon Wheelman Runs Down a Man Carrying Beer Bottles.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 29.—C. R. Vandervoort of Mount Vernon, while riding a bicycle on the road between Metuchen and this city, ran down Thomas Ward to-day. Both men were seriously injured.

Ward was walking to Forks, and is deaf. The wheelman came rushing down the hill, and Ward did not hear the bell. The men came together with a crash. Two bottles of beer that Ward carried in his pocket broke, cutting the men. Vandervoort nearly bled to death before he could reach this city. Ward was brought to the city, and Dr. Brace attended both men. Vandervoort was able to go home on a train, and Ward was sent to his home in an ambulance.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION

The Rev. Dr. Morse Preaches on the Importance of Forming Only Christian Friendships.

IMPERIAL EDICT OF THE BIBLE

No Man Will Purify with Impurity—The Dress of the Saint Does Not Fit the Form of the Worldling.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Rogers Morse, associate pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, completed yesterday evening a series of sermons upon "Knowing Our Friends in Heaven." His theme was: "Some of the Uses of the Doctrine," and in the course of his remarks he referred to the supreme importance of forming only Christian friendships.

Referring to the marriage relation, Dr. Morse said: "Man needs companionship or ties, but we become like what we are with and it is a part of us. There is a contagion in intercourse. Oil will not mix with water, and no man will purify with impurity. Christian obligations are foreign to worldly covenants. The dress of the saint does not fit the form of the worldling. The worldly young man who accompanied a 'Christian' young woman to the dance during a Winter's season repulsed her appeal to him to give his heart to Christ. The hope of being with our own hereafter should have the effect of keeping us from contracting unions with the godless. On this subject the Bible speaks with more than imperial edict. Christism and satanism cannot be blended.

"As you would shun the ruffian on the street with dagger in hand, shun affiance with the young man who sips his wine daily or thinks a ride of sixty miles on Sunday on his wheel a great physical feat. Going from moderate drinking to beastly sotism is a rapid process these days. Falling from a bicycle on the Lord's day is quick and sad work, too. I'm not here to condemn the proper use of the wheel, but its use by thousands and millions for mere pleasure on the day which we are commanded to keep holy and whose destruction means the overthrow of our Republic to some extent, and it is high time for the Church of the Living God to show her attitude toward this giant and growing evil.

"Is marriage a failure? Is it all it should and might be? Is the world growing better for it? I believe there are millions and millions and homes by the million that are happy—where we see a spirit of mutual devotion truly grand. But I believe also that there are uncounted multitudes of people who are simply wretched from being ill-mated.

"Marriage is of God and one of the brightest of the crown jewels bestowed by Heaven upon man. Its aim is to build him into purity of being and beauty of character. To enter it with the worldly nature is to degrade it and to dishonor its author."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL NAME.

The Rev. Dr. Clendenin Thinks It Should Be Changed.

Among the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America who believe that the corporate title of the body to which they belong is a misnomer, none is more ardent in his views upon that question than the Rev. Frank Montrose Clendenin, S. T. D., rector of St. Peter's Church, West Chester.

Dr. Clendenin on more than one occasion has expressed himself as being unreservedly opposed to the existing name. In the current issue of the parish paper he says: "There are at least sixteen reasons why no part of the Catholic Church should be so misnamed as we have been for more than a hundred years, by an unhappy accident. The name 'Protestant Episcopal' is doubly heretical. Under cover of the word 'Protestant' every error known to church history can now be found. The word heresy means the choice or over-emphasis, not of error, necessarily, but of a truth. The name 'Episcopal' is just that kind of heresy. 'Episcopal' means government by a Bishop; but as there can be no Church without a Bishop, where is the good of saying it is a Bishop-governed Church? That the Church is governed by Bishops is an important doctrine, but not the only important one. The name Protestant Episcopal must go, because standing before God no man in the Anglican communion believes in such a Church."

The Rev. Dr. Clendenin may bring the question of changing the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church before the approaching convention of the diocese, which meets in the Church of the Incarnation in the latter part of next month.

THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

The Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa Says It Is Certain to Come.

The Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, Church of St. John the Evangelist, yesterday morning discoursed from I. Corinthians, xii., 5: "There are differences of administration, but the same Lord," showing that the law of nature is the law of the Church, unity existing in diversity. This was a favorite text with a class of loose thinkers, by whom it was abused, and we must put a limit to the principle. The speaker, therefore, would find the unity, not in any abstract idea, but in the order and constitution of the Historic Church, having as its three phases the Anglican, Greek, and Roman communions, there being no real unity between modern denominations and the ancient Church.

Christianity has a right to define itself, and for eighteen centuries it has offered to the world Church, creed, sacraments, Bible, and obedience. Plato and Socrates were good men, but they were without Christianity, like multitudes in our day who take offense if we do not allow that they are Christians, though they repudiate the essentials of Christianity. If good men are all Christians, why reject Ingersoll?

The preacher regarded the Anglican Church as the purest phase of Christianity, though recognizing that this Church had faults to amend. It is prepared to contribute a large intellectual freedom, combined with a tenacious adherence to the faith. For the Church of Rome he had good words, recognizing that it held all that was essential and Christianity, but it adds being found in superfluities. It had a superb organization and discipline, which, combined with English freedom and Greek conservatism, would tend, in any future blend of the three bodies, to furnish a tremendous strength and energy to all. The Primate of the Church of the future could not be an Italian, but a representative of the English-speaking race.

It was our duty to labor and pray for the closer union of the three bodies, when the Greek and Roman bodies have been relieved of incumbrances that now stand in the way of fellowship. The reunion of Christendom was certain to come in time.

A NEW CHURCH DEDICATED.

St. Catherine's of Sienna Opened with Impressive Ceremonies.

The new Roman Catholic Church of St. Catherine of Sienna, at Sixty-ninth Street, near First Avenue, was dedicated yesterday. The church is a substantial brick structure, large enough to seat more than 1,000 people. It was built by the Dominican Fathers, and will be the centre of a new parish under their management.

About 10:30 o'clock 4,000 members of the Holy Name Society assembled in front of the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, at Lexington Avenue and Sixtieth Street, where Archbishop Corrigan was, and escorted his Eminence to the new church. Accompanying the Archbishop were the Rev. Dr. James N. Connolly, his secretary, who also acted as celebrant at the dedicatory services; Vicar General Mooney, the Rev. Father Flood of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and several other priests. The Rev. Father McCue of St. Gabriel's Church acted as deacon, and the Rev. W. G. Murphy of St. Patrick's Church as sub-deacon. William McLaughlin was master of ceremonies.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Very Rev. C. H. McKenna, O. P., who held that the Church of Christ was infinitely more glorious than the tabernacles of Israel. He traced the development of plans of worship and of sacrifices from the times of the ancient patriarchs, when the sacrifice of animals was acceptable to God, up to the time of Christ, the great sacrifice, who reconciles all men who believe to the Father.

Although Christ was the one great sacrifice, the dissenting brethren did not seem to understand that, while Christ purchased all, He gave the keys to the Church, and it was left to the Church to administer the medicine, and both gold and water could not relieve so long as they were kept away from their proper uses.

At the conclusion of the services the Archbishop made a few remarks, in which he congratulated the congregation on their new church. The Holy Father desired that the Catholic youth be educated in Catholic parish schools, and the tercentenary of St. Canisius, who was called the second apostle of Germany, was selected as the occasion for opening this church that is to have a parish school annexed.

A SYNAGOGUE DEDICATED.

The Society of Tifereth Israel in a New Home.

The Society of Tifereth Israel, Jersey City, yesterday transformed the German Evangelical Church in Fifth Street into a synagogue with appropriate ceremonies. They were conducted by the Rev. Jacob Boer, who will have charge of the congregation.

The address of welcome was made by Mr. Klein. The dedication speeches were made by the Rev. Moses Wechsler and the Rev. Jacob Goodman. Other addresses were made by the Rev. J. C. Peterson, pastor of the vacated German Church; Mayor Hoos, Mr. Max, and Isaac F. Goldenhorn.

The New Theology.

The Rev. Sydney H. Cox preached to a large congregation at the Manhattan Congregational Church, Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard, yesterday on "Theology, and the New Way of Treating It." He said there was no standing still in life or science, and why should there be in religion. Not a day passes that the world is not receiving new revelations of God's power and mercy. The Christian religion was progressing daily. The institutional Church had come to stay, and would make constant progress. And with it would go hand in hand the new theology.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Isaac N. Travis.

Isaac N. Travis, Jr., son of Isaac N. Travis, Superintendent of the Orange Water Works, died at the residence of his parents, 11 Park Street, Orange, N. J., Saturday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. He was a bright young man, twenty-four years of age, and had won a well-deserved reputation as a naturalist and taxidermist. He was the official taxidermist of the ill-fated arctic expedition of Dr. Cook, some years ago, and on his return was appointed taxidermist at the American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, New York City. He was taken ill with pneumonia a week ago, and his chances for recovery were considered good, but a sudden relapse took place. The funeral services will be held at his father's home, on Tuesday afternoon, and the burial will be made in Rosedale Cemetery.

Elizabeth H. Mitchell.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Mitchell, widow of Robert Mitchell, died yesterday at her home, 251 West Forty-third Street, at the age of seventy-five years. She was manager of the Methodist Episcopal Church Home, and also of the Five Points' Mission, (Methodist,) at 63 Park Street. Mrs. Mitchell was a member of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-eighth Street and Broadway, and took an active part in church work. Two sons survive.

The Rev. J. Lester Wells.

News was received in Jersey City last night that the Rev. J. Lester Wells, assistant pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle died yesterday at Stillwater, N. Y., where he had gone to spend his vacation, his health having broken down last Spring. He was about forty-five years old and leaves a wife, who is also at Stillwater, but no children.

Obituary Notes.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON PALMER, an ex-Assemblyman, age eighty-five, died yesterday at Conklingville, Saratoga County.

ELIZABETH C. GRAY, a sister of Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court, died at the Tyny Coed Hotel, Campbello Island, last week. The body was taken to Massachusetts via St. Andrews, N. B.

JAMES MCMAHON, a retired merchant of New Brunswick, N. J., died Saturday. His death was caused by a stroke of paralysis. Mr. McMahon was born in Ireland and went to New Brunswick when a boy. He amassed a considerable fortune in the grocery business, and then retired. His estate is valued at $100,000.

Mrs. EMILY HOUSE FULLER, widow of J. Cutter Fuller, died Saturday at her residence, 502 Central Avenue, East Orange. Mrs. Fuller was born at Houseville, N. Y., in 1831, and married Mr. Fuller in 1848. They lived for some years in Brooklyn, and in 1862 went to East Orange, where they resided until Mr. Fuller's death, several years ago. Three sons and two daughters survive her.

CALEB COPELAND PANCOAST, a prominent Republican politician of Woodbury, N. J., died yesterday. He was fifty-four years of age. He served three terms in the New Jersey Legislature, was formerly State Prison Inspector, and a Deput

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John A. Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.
Market letter on application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
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Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 20 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

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FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.
SERIES A
Pennsylvania Company
GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT.
TRUST CERTIFICATES.

Secured by Covenant of the Pennsylvania Company and Pledge of Fifty Thousand Shares of the Guaranteed Special Stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, Aggregating at Par Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000,) and by the Guaranty of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

These certificates are issued by The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, as Trustee, under a deed of trust made by the Pennsylvania Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the said Trust Company, whereby the Pennsylvania Company has pledged with said Trust Company $5,000,000 at par of the Seven Per Cent. Guaranteed Special Stock of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, which road forms the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's main line from Pittsburgh to Chicago, as collateral security for a loan of $5,000,000 to be known as "Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series A," and issued in amounts of $1,000, payable forty years from September 1, 1897, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable March 1 and September 1 in each year. Principal and interest are payable in gold, without deduction for any tax or taxes now imposed or hereafter to be imposed thereon, either by the laws of the United States of America or of the State of Pennsylvania, for National or State purposes, and which either of the said Companies is or may be required or authorized to retain therefrom, said Pennsylvania Company agreeing to pay the same, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company guaranteeing payment thereof, and each certificate has indorsed thereon the absolute covenant of payment thereof by the Pennsylvania Company (being the proprietary Company of the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh), and

THE GUARANTY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable either at the GIRARD TRUST COMPANY in Philadelphia, or the UNION TRUST COMPANY in New York.

The issue of these certificates is authorized by the Pennsylvania Company to provide means for capital expenditures, and to take up certain bonds of its proprietary Companies, bearing higher rates, which mature at an early date.

As a Sinking Fund it has been provided that the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) shall be applied on the 1st of September of each year to the purchase of such certificates as may be offered in response to advertisement at par and accrued interest.

On behalf of ourselves and associates we have purchased the entire issue of these certificates, of which we now offer for sale $3,500,000 at the price of 103 and interest from September 1st, 1897, subject to previous sales and to advance of price without notice. Temporary receipts will be given until engraved certificates are ready for delivery.

WE RECOMMEND THESE SECURITIES AS AN INVESTMENT OF THE HIGHEST CLASS, AND WILL EXHIBIT COPIES OF THE DEED OF TRUST ON APPLICATION AT EITHER OF OUR OFFICES.

The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia,
Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Union Trust Company of New York,
No. 80 Broadway, New York.

August 25th, 1897.

BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST.,
NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

If to-day's market can be but a continuance of Saturday's market, the most stalwart of Wall Street enthusiasts will be satisfied. It was a week unusual in many ways that ended with Saturday's advances.

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Transactions in stocks fell off about 131,000 shares as compared with the total of the previous week, mainly due to the lessened volume of business on Thursday, when the total fell to 216,225, the smallest day's business since the middle of last month. The two hours' dealings on Saturday exceeded this amount by over 27,000 shares. In the early part of the week and again on Friday and Saturday the market was active, the sales on Monday reaching 443,129 shares, and on Tuesday 420,986. On Wednesday there was a decrease to 291,757 and a further fall on Thursday to 216,225. On Friday the sales jumped to 367,835, while in Saturday's two hours 243,543 shares were dealt in.

***

A feature worthy of note in last week's market was the activity of the railroad shares to the exclusion, to some extent, of the industrials. The twelve most active stocks were railroads, and the separate totals in seven of these exceeded the transactions in Sugar, usually one of the most prominent speculative properties on the list.

***

The broad character of the market continued its most prominent feature. During the week there were 168 different stocks dealt in, against 167 in the previous week. Of the 168 there were advances of 1 per cent. or more in 77, while in only five were there declines to that extent. In those changed less than 1 per cent. the same proportion was shown.

***

Bonds increased considerably in activity, the sales amounting to $15,582,600, against $10,037,100 in the previous week. As compared with the total of this time a year ago the transactions in stocks show an increase of 1,375,429 shares, and bonds an increase of $12,271,100.

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Transactions in Government bonds are assuming new interest. It is claimed that some large holders of various gilt-edged investment securities have been making strenuous effort to lower the price of Government bonds in order to obtain them in exchange for other bonds. They partially succeeded, for the 1925s fell off about 1 per cent. on quotations, with very few open sales. Finding themselves mistaken in thinking they could obtain many 1925s or 1907s, they are said to have abandoned their efforts, leaving themselves short of quite an amount of the long 4s of 1925. On the 1st of January next $30,000,000 of 1898s fall due, and within fourteen months thereafter about $17,000,000 more United States bonds must be paid off.

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Holders have been changing for some time their short bonds—of 1904 and 1907—into the long ones, and they can hardly be expected to give up many 1925s under the present outlook, not only because of a reduction of the amount existing but for the additional value to be added to United States bonds by the expected amendments to the banking laws favorable to National banks with regard to circulation, developments which may lead to the formation of many new small National banks throughout the country with capitals of $50,000 or less, as advocated at the recent bankers' convention in Detroit.

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There is room for an advance of six points in the 4s of 1925, before they will reach a price equal to that at which the 4s of 1907 sold in the latter part of 1888. The entire amount of 1925s issued was $162,000,000. Of this but $37,000,000 remain as coupon bonds. Banks have on deposit at Washington of these bonds only about $33,000,000. The $300,000,000 additional bonds deposited in Washington by the banks will fall due by 1907.

The long 4s will be more sought for and are likely to reach a higher price than our Governments have ever reached before. Some judges even predict that they will sell as high as 133 within a year.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Manhattan	3
Am. Cotton Oil pf	4	Mich. Central	2½
Ann Arbor pf	2	M. & St. L. 2d pf	1⅝
A., T. & S. F.	1½	Minn. Iron	1½
A., T. & S. F. pf	3¼	Mo. Pacific	3⅜
Balt. & Ohio	3	M., K. & T.	1⅛
Bay State Gas	2	M., K. & T. pf	2¼
Brook. U. Gas	1½	Nat. Lead	1¾
Can. Southern	2⅛	National Starch pf	2
Can. Pacific	2¼	N. J. Central	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	3	N. Y. Central	2⅝
Chi. Gr. W. pf., B.	5½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	5½
Chicago Gas	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅜
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	2⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	2⅜
Chi. & Northwest	2¼	Nor. & West. pf	4⅜
C., B. & Q.	3⅜	Nor. Pac. pf	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	N. Y., O. & W. pf	1¾
C., M. & St. P.	2⅜	O. R. & Nav. pf	2
C., R. I. & Pac.	5⅛	Pitts. & West. pf	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Consolidated Ice	3¼	Quicksilver pf	1½
Consol. Ice pf	1	Rio G. West	2⅝
Consol. Gas	3¼	Rio G. West. pf	1½
Del. & Hud.	1¼	St. J. & G. I.	1⅜
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1⅜
Detroit Gas	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1⅝
Erie	1⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf	1⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Erie 2d pf	1¼	St. L. Southwest.	1⅛
First Nat. Gold	3	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1½
Gt. Northern pf	3	St. P. & Omaha	4½
H. B. Claflin	1¼	Southern Ry.	1½
Ill. Central	2⅜	Southern Ry. pf	2½
Ill. Steel Co.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3
Iowa Central	1½	U. S. Rubber	1⅞
Iowa Central pf	2½	U. S. Rubber pf	2½
Laclede Gas	1½	Wabash pf	2⅜
Lake Shore	1⅜	Western Union	1⅜
Louis. & Nash.	2⅜	Wheel. & L. E. pf	1⅜

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco pf	1¼	Met. Traction	1½
Evans. & T. H.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Ft. W. & D. City	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	2¼	Mobile & Ohio gen.	1¼
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s	1⅝	National Starch 1st	2
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	2¼	Northern Pacific 3s	1⅝
Col. Mid. con., 1st in. paid	1½	Ore. Imp. con., 1st instal. paid	8
Det. Gas. Co. 5s	1½	Ore S. L. inc., H.	1½
Dal. & Waco 1st	1	Peo. & East 1st	2⅜
Erie gen. lien	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1⅜
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	1	Rock Island deb. 5s	1
	2	St. L. S. W. 1st	1⅜
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1¼	St. L. S. W. 2d	1¼
Georgia Pacific 1st	1⅛	Texas Pacific 2d	1½
Int. & G. Nor. 3d.	3	Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	1¼
Iowa Cen. 1st r.	1¼	Union Pac. 6s, '96	2⅜
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	3¾	U. P. 6s, 1896, ex. c.	1
Kan. & Texas 1st	1	U. P. 6s, 1897, ex. c.	1¾
Kan. & Texas 2d	1½	Wabash 2d	1½
Mo. Pacific con.	1		
Mo. Pac. col. g. 5s	3½		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & E. Ill. con.	1⅛	Standard R. & T. 6s	1
Kan. & T. T. 5s	1	Union El. 1st, r.	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	1	Union P. col. tr. 4½s	1

***

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last.	Aug. 29, 1896.
American Cotton Oil	20⅝	19½	20⅜	..
American Cotton Oil pf	74	70¾	74	42½
American Spirits Mfg.	15	13½	14⅝	4⅜
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	34⅝	32¼	32⅞	16
American Sugar Refs.	149⅝	147	148⅞	106⅜
American Sugar Refs. pf.	116	115¾	116	96
American Tobacco	92¼	90	91½	87⅜
American Tobacco pf.	112⅝	112½	112½	..
Ann Arbor pf.	38	36½	38	20
Atch., Top. & S. F.	15	13⅝	15⅝	7
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	33⅞	31¼	33⅝	17
Baltimore & Ohio	16⅝	14⅞	16⅜	13¾
Baltimore & O. S. W. pf.	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	..
Bay State Gas	2	1¾	1¾	1¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	34⅜	32	33½	19⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	121½	120¼	121½	..
Brunswick Company	2⅝	2	2⅝	..
Canada Southern	56	54¼	55⅞	44¼
Canadian Pacific	73	72⅝	73	57¼
Central Pacific	18½	18⅛	18⅜	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅞	23½	25⅞	13
Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	..
Chicago & East. Illinois	50	49½	49½	..
Chicago, Burlington & Q.	98½	95¾	98½	60¼
Chicago, Ind. & Louis.	12¾	12¼	12¾	..
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	36	33¾	35¾	..
Chicago Gas	103⅝	101¼	102⅝	58¾
Chicago Great Western	18¾	17½	18⅝	..
Chicago Great W. pf., B.	25	22	24½	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	95¾	93¼	95⅝	65¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	143⅞	142¾	143⅞	121
Chicago & Northwestern	121⅝	119	121¼	95
Chicago & Northwest. pf.	162¾	161	162¾	140¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call at 1¼@1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £166,131 bullion in the week ended Thursday last, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 53.44, became 54.48. The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France shows gold unchanged and silver decreased 1,175,000f.

Foreign exchange closed steady. Posted rates, $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82⅜@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95¼@95⅝, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—65c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; banks, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

WALL STREET TALK.

John G. Moore is home from his long Maine outing this morning, a stalwart bull, who will be promptly heard from.

***

New York Central insiders, confronted by earnings away beyond their expectations, are cheerful citizens these days. Increased dividends are as confidently anticipated as if a formal vote had already been taken.

***

Norman B. Ream is the Chicago operator credited by good authorities with having made the largest profits out of the current rise in securities. And he is now a more enthusiastic bull than ever.

***

Can there be any safer index of general business conditions than the current records of the test offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in close touch with business men all over the country? This is a popular Wall Street question just now. People who are on the bull side ask it. And they enjoy asking it, for those Western Union test offices are making inspiriting showings—increases uniformly.

***

The Merchants' Dispatch (fast freight system) has given an order to the New York Air Brake Company for the equipment of 8,000 cars.

***

Hints are quietly discussed of something unexpectedly cheerful about to happen in the affairs of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company, whose stock at $1.50 a share has lately been the most active of the outside securities.

***

The boom in Brooklyn Elevated seems somehow to have got sidetracked, but it was an agreeable performance while it lasted.

***

Russell Sage is now as confident a bull as some months ago he was bearish. On grounds of conservatism he insisted on dividend reductions in important corporations, where now he will favor dividend advances. Mr. Sage intimates that there will be a number of cheerfully surprising things happen as soon as his junior associate, George J. Gould, gets home from Europe and appears in Wall Street, a fortnight hence.

***

A touching phase of current Wall Street soulfulness is the perpetual anxiety in some quarters as to what the foreigner may do or not do in the American security market. The average inquiry on this account really seems to apprehend that the European investor hasn't yet discovered that there is any such thing as an American short market. This suggests an amusing mental state. There is not an important American railroad in which foreign investors are not well represented. There are New York stock exchanges that cut coupons for foreign customers as one of their active employments. Quite apart from the banking houses doing regularly and specially an international business, there are commission firms by the score who daily are in cable communication with European clients, doing business for them—advising and making purchases for them. Houses like Flower & Co., Hollister & Babcock, Moore & Schley, Dominick & Dickerman, and H. B. Hollins & Co. are in such a list.

***

Incidentally there would be interest in an excursion through the lists of stockholders of conspicuous American railroads just to discover to what extent the foreign investor is a permanent holder of our securities. President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western has made especial headway, it is said, in winning the confidence of the British man of means, and the Chicago Great Western stockholders' list is bedecked with high English titles.

Stickney is a democrat of democrats, but somenow the royal gentry seem to have descended upon him with investment arms outstretched. One of Mr. Stickney's friends who has seen the list says that in it are such titled investors as Earl Grey, Sir Thomas Brockelbank, Baron de Reuter, Lord Kennard, Earl of Morley, Sir Charles Tennant, Sir John Kelk, Lord Zouche, Sir Robert Head, Sir Richard Moon, and Lord Wantage.

The democratic Stickney is quite au fait in dear old England.

***

It is as the veteran Collis P. Huntington, in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, said blithely:

"We are bound to go ahead. Man, or the devil, cannot change the situation."

***

Developments in East River and Equitable Gas stocks are sure features for this week's market. Official announcements will be made.

***

And would there be anything strange in the fact if Gov. R. P. Flower and Anthony Brady turned up smiling in control of the St. Louis Gas Trust just as they are of that in Chicago?

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his review of the stock market situation Henry Labouchère, in his London Truth, (just received here,) has the following to say of the American market:

"Day passes after day and week after week without the prediction of the disappointed operators who had not been in the Yankee boom, that it will fizzle out again, being confirmed. On the contrary, every relapse is followed by a still stronger upward movement, and one of the most startling changes of front has just occurred.

"In Denver I am told that a considerable further advance is coming off, as, in fact, I already foreshadowed last week.

"Louisville shares have not altogether recovered their set back, and I am of opinion that the rise in these has gone high enough. It is true that this road has had some very satisfactory traffic increases, but until the iron trade in the South regains its prosperity I do not see that dividends can be resumed. All other departments of business in the South are looking up, and from these sources the improved traffics of the Louisville are undoubtedly obtained. As, however, it was the depression in the iron trade which caused the company to suspend the payment of dividends, a strong recovery in that industry must first occur before dividends can be resumed. How far, if such a development happens this Autumn, the revival will benefit the road in a dividend-paying sense during the current fiscal year it is, of course, impossible to tell, but it is more probable that dividends will be resumed next July than next January, unless, indeed, traffic from other sources increases very considerably.

"The outlook for the grain-carrying roads is the prospect of splendid crops, which is the chief factor in the remarkable upward movement in these stocks now in progress."

THE BRITON'S AWAKENING.

Finding the demand for American account was so sustained, and that it overcame continuous English selling, some of the large dealers have lately been operating on the "bull" tack. They have made large profits by so acting, but since the market has paused in its upward course have been more cautious in their attitude—some, indeed, being credited with having entirely closed their books and even of having sold in the expectation of being able to buy back at lower prices, expecting to witness a reaction after the great rise that has occurred.

The future course of the American market depends upon whether the Americans continue their enthusiastic disposition to buy anything and everything.

What home investors have to consider is whether the chances of income from purchase of American securities are adequate to the prices to be paid for those securities. The investor does not buy to-day for the purpose of selling to-morrow; he buys for income.—London Statist.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

Speaking of the volume of freight business, Vice President Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, says it is holding up well this month, but that the effect of the starting of many large mills throughout New England which had been closed during the Summer, would not be felt for a few weeks.

Judge Hall was very cautious in speaking of the further use of electricity on the Consolidated Road. While he intimated that there might be further developments under favorable circumstances, he pointed out concerning the New Britain and Berlin lines' experiments, that while the result thus far had been satisfactory, the road had not been operated during a severe New England Winter, which might test it. He regards as economical the plan to light the stations with light furnished by the power plant, saying such lighting would cost almost nothing in addition to the expense of providing power for the cars. It had been demonstrated that the system was not much affected by being submerged.

Judge Hall said, in reply to questions about Second Vice President Mellen, that he was sorry to have him go. Mr. Mellen's successor will probably not be chosen until several days after his departure. He has agreed to assume the duties of President of the Northern Pacific, Sept. 1. Probably his successor will not be announced until the September meeting of the Board of Directors.—New Haven Palladium.

GENERAL BUSINESS GAINS.

President Eckert says Western Union Telegraph earnings indicate "business revival in every section of the United States. Our greatest gains are to-day in the West and the Northwest, and our smallest gains are in New England and the East, but everywhere there is gain. These gains are not connected in any way with speculation or with Wall Street or stock brokerage business. In fact, no department of our business shows a smaller gain than does that connected with the Stock Exchange. The larger brokerage houses now have their private wires, and we do not feel as formerly any increase in our business to speak of upon a so-called Wall Street revival."—Boston Herald.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 52@52½.

Commercial price of bar silver, 52c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 41c.

Bar silver in London, 24d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $3,993,512, and the exports for the same period $28,782,601. The net exports, therefore, have been $24,789,170. The net exports for the same period in 1896 were $28,290,888, against net exports in 1895, $28,712,622; in 1894, $71,000,978, and in 1893, $17,070,888.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $235,750. The banks now hold $39,517,700 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $2,256,200, a decrease in specie of $577,500, an increase in legal tenders of $591,400, an increase in deposits of $998,600, and an increase in circulation of $166,200.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 28,'97.	Aug. 21,'97.	Aug. 29,'96.
Loans	$560,874,500	$558,618,300	$455,790,200
Specie	92,628,100	93,205,600	47,345,700
Legal tenders	106,138,600	105,547,200	74,474,200
Net deposits	636,996,000	635,997,400	45,934,800
Circulation	13,418,420	13,252,200	17,055,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 28,'97.	Aug. 21,'97.	Aug. 29,'96.
Specie	$92,628,100	$93,205,600	$47,345,700
Legal tenders	106,138,600	105,547,200	74,474,200
Total res've	$198,766,700	$198,752,800	$121,819,900
Reserve required ag'st deposits	159,249,000	158,999,350	112,983,700
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$39,517,700	$39,753,450	$8,836,200

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$39,517,700	1892	$9,887,875
1896	8,836,200	1891	12,767,825
1895	39,124,925	1890	*536,675
1894	66,718,650	1889	4,796,775
1893	*1,088,000	1888	16,766,625

*Deficit.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

Bank of England.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 26, 1897	£36,221,839	.....
Aug. 27, 1896	46,372,048	.....

Bank of France.

Aug. 26, 1897	81,405,712	£49,001,244
Aug. 27, 1896	82,720,502	50,215,090

Bank of Germany.

Aug. 26, 1897	29,373,000	15,131,000
Aug. 27, 1896	30,721,000	15,552,000

Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 26, 1897	37,955,000	12,581,000
Aug. 27, 1896	28,552,000	12,864,000

Spain.

Aug. 26, 1897	9,028,000	10,890,000
Aug. 27, 1896	8,456,000	10,710,000

Netherlands.

Aug. 26, 1897	2,632,000	6,900,000
Aug. 27, 1896	2,634,000	6,888,000

Belgium.

Aug. 26, 1897	2,830,667	1,415,333
Aug. 27, 1896	2,684,667	1,342,333

Total for the week	£199,449,218	$95,918,577
Total preceding week	198,760,746	95,404,909
Corresponding week last year	202,140,217	97,571,423

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$6,961,664
Corresponding week, 1896	7,621,044
Since Jan. 1, 1897	345,404,290
Corresponding period, 1896	303,225,654

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$9,923,014
Corresponding week, 1896	6,296,299
Since Jan. 1, 1897	262,411,746
Corresponding period, 1896	241,156,597

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$892,244
Corresponding week, 1896	2,373,462
Since Jan. 1, 1897	5,836,105
Corresponding period, 1896	23,401,074

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$946,885
Corresponding week, 1896	1,093,900
Since Jan. 1, 1897	60,820,225
Corresponding period, 1896	85,691,178

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending Aug. 28	$632,298,157
Balances week ending Aug. 28	36,798,566
Exchanges week ending Aug. 21	650,687,879
Balances week ending Aug. 21	39,807,792

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The past week was an unusually brisk one in financial circles for a holiday season, and the outlook for future operations is bright. The political disturbances do not affect the money market deeply, and the troubles in India are thought sure to be repressed with a strong hand.

The money market gained steadiness and rates are higher. Gold is still demanded for export. The bank has taken another £500,000, making £2,500,000 in three weeks, which gives it control of the situation, so it is not likely that rates will be raised unless the demand becomes great. The probability of exports of gold to the United States is much discussed, but so long as America continues to buy American securities in London, large transfers of gold will probably not be made.

Silver during the week touched the record figure of 23¾d. per ounce, but recovered to 24d.

The stock settlement, which was above the average, showed that stock was scarce, making "bearing" hazardous. The enormous grain traffic stimulated business in American railroad securities, although speculators have often been bitten. Fear is felt that the advances will not be permanent. The feature of the dealings was the buying of Norfolk and Western at a rise of 1. Baltimore and Ohio and Milwaukee and Southern Pacific preferred rose ⅝ each; Southern Pacific ordinary, ¾; Denver preferred, ¼; Erie firsts, Illinois Central, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, New York Central, Ontario, and Norfolk preferred, ½ each, and Chesapeake and Ohio, ⅛. Reading, Erie, and Northern Pacific closed ⅛ lower. Miscellaneous securities were quiet. Mining stocks showed some uneasiness, but the trouble blew over. There was a slight decline, however.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.10	.10
Alpha Con.	.19	.15
Andes	.18	.18
Belcher	.40	.37
Best & Belcher	.74	.72
Bullion	.08	.08
Caledonia	.20	.20
Challenge Con.	.39	.37
Chollar	.72	.71
Confidence	1.00	.95
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.25
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Con. New York	.04	..
Crown Point	.37	.33
Exchequer	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.51	.48
Hale & Norcross	.90	.91
Julia	.04	..
Kentuck Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	.28	.28
Occidental Con.	.95	.70
Ophir	.66	.64
Overman	.13	.12
Potosi	.35	.34
Savage	.32	.28
Scorpion	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.64	.67
Silver Hill	.02	.01
Standard	1.85	1.85
Union Con.	.43	.41
Utah Con.	.18	.16
Yellow Jacket	.38	.37

Silver bars, 52⅞; Mexican dollars, 44¼@44⅝; drafts, sight, 5; telegraph, 7½.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
New York, Aug. 25, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October fifth next, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, September 4th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 6th, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, Vice President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Glisey vs. Miner. 2—Gorman vs. Ams. 3—Clancy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4—Prentice vs. Prentice. 5—Matter of American Fur Company. 6—Oxenfort vs. Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory. 7—Harris vs. Howe. 8—Matter of Hulbert Brothers & Co. 9—Crawford vs. Wellwood. 10—Muld vs. Muld. 11—Matter of Export Lumber Company. 12—Baierstein vs. Green. 13—Lesser vs. Lesser. 14—Kuffer vs. Grossenbach. 15—People, &c., vs. Tschugmell. 16—Johnson vs. Rayner. 17—Munn vs. Harpin. 18—Byers vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 18—Richards vs. Richards. 20—Matter of Shadowsky. 21—Fox vs. Fox. 22—Morris vs. Arnold. 23—Lawless vs. Barnet. 24—Meyer vs. Meyer. 25—Watson vs. Karsch. 26—People, &c., vs. Driemel. 27—Wabbit vs. Nevada Electric Railroad Light and Park Company. 28—Roe vs. Meyer. 29—Matter of Board of Education. 30—Smith vs. Townsend. 31—Wile vs. Buck. 32—Haugen vs. Rosenberg. 33—Bendheimer vs. Smith. 34—Sobel vs. Levy. 35—People, &c., vs. Nolan. 36—Herbert vs. Manhattan Type Foundry 37—Martin vs. same. 38—Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul vs. Leusor. 39—Matter of Cosgrove. 40—Matter of Yale. 41—Woolf vs. Sakariasen. 42—Aldrich vs. Styles. 43—Weiss vs. Hass. 44—Stewart vs. Young. 45—Costello vs. Costello. 46—Avallone vs. Durste. 47—Welch vs. Collier. 48—Matter of Simond Manufacturing Company. 49—Myer vs. Booth. 50—Forsch vs. Stake. 51—Matter of Goodrich. 52—Rees vs. Rees. 53—Liefke vs. Liefke. 54—Farrell vs. Bolen. 55—Little vs. Union Dime Savings Institution. 56—People, &c., vs. Steinfeld. 57—O'Donnell vs. Vanderbeek. 58—Auffendt vs. Goldfey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, referee, 419 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 237.11 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,121.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 245 East Fiftieth Street, north side, 141 feet west of Second Avenue, 16 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,834.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, 1,841 to 1,855 First Avenue, west side, block front between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, 201 by 140, eight five-story brick tenements, with stores on avenue and vacant at rear. Due on judgment, $11,590; subject to other mortgages for $104,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 456 West Fortieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,528; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to Loan at 4,4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, N. Y.
Offices: 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, . . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET,
29 TO 33 EAST 19TH STREET,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Lofts and offices in this new fire-proof, substantially built, and elegantly finished building.
Apply to
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23d St. 55 Liberty St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.
6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.
LAKE PLACID.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—
Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.
WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.
THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 PM.
AMES COTTAGE, —Lv N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 16:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.
CASCADEVILLE.
THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 8:15 P. M., 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
New Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 18,371, for $1,000, Reading 4 Per Cent. Bond, (Central Trust Certificate,) has been lost, and that application has been made to said Company to issue a new bond in place thereof, and all persons are called upon to show cause why the said new certificate should not be issued.

REAL ESTATE LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "CITY RECORD" commencing on the 17th day of August, 1897, and continuing thereafter consecutively for nine (9) days thereafter, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, etc., of the following assessments:
1ST WARD.—PINE STREET PAVING, between Pearl and South Sts.; OLD SLIP PAVING, between Pearl and South Sts.
3D WARD.—CHURCH STREET SEWER, between Duane and Thomas Sts.; WEST BROADWAY PAVING, between Chambers and Vesey Sts.; GREENWICH STREET PAVING, between Vesey and Dey Sts.
4TH WARD.—OLIVER STREET PAVING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, between Cherry and South Sts.
5TH WARD.—WEST BROADWAY CROSSWALK, at Walker and Beach Sts.
12TH WARD.—BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE GUARD RAILS, between 136th and Dyckman Sts.; CENTRAL PARK, WEST, SEWER, between 90th and 91st Sts.; CONVENT AVENUE SEWERS, between 135th and 141st Sts., with CURVES; also, SEWER IN 140TH STREET, between Convent and Amsterdam Aves.; DYCKMAN STREET OUTLET SEWER, between Hudson River and Kingsbridge Road; 113TH STREET PAVING, between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.; 114TH STREET FENCING, s. e. cor. of Pleasant Ave.; 114TH STREET PAVING, between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.; 117TH STREET PAVING, between Lenox and St. Nicholas Aves.; 127TH STREET RE-REGULATING, REGRADING, FLAGGING AND RECURBING, between St. Nicholas and Convent Aves.; 148TH STREET PAVING, between Convent and Amsterdam Aves.; 149TH STREET PAVING, between Convent and Amsterdam Aves.; 150TH STREET PAVING, from the Boulevard to Amsterdam Ave.; 163D STREET SEWER, between Amsterdam Ave. and Edgecombe Road; 183D STREET SEWERS, between Kingsbridge Road and 11th Ave.; PARK AVENUE PAVING, (w. s.), between 97th and 101st Sts.; ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE IRON FENCE, between 130th St. and Convent Ave.
13TH WARD.—BROOME STREET PAVING, between Mangin and East Sts., and LAYING CROSSWALKS, BROOME STREET BASINS, on the n. e and s. e. corners of Tompkins St.
18TH WARD.—MADISON AVENUE SEWERS, between West Washington Pl. and Clinton Pl.
20TH WARD.—28TH STREET PAVING, between 11th and 13th Aves.; 29TH STREET PAVING, between 11th and 13th Aves.; 30TH STREET PAVING, between 10th and 11th Aves.
22D WARD.—44TH STREET FENCING, vacant lots, streets Nos. 532, 534, and 536 W. 44th St.; 67TH AND 68TH STREETS CROSSWALKS, at the easterly side of Columbus Ave.; 81ST STREET SEWER, between Columbus Ave. and Central Park, West.
23D WARD.—BREMER AVENUE SEWER, between Jerome Ave. and the summit north of E. 166TH ST.; GROVE STREET PAVING, between 3d and Brook Aves.; 169TH STREET AVENUE BASINS, on the n. e. and n. w. corners of E. 165th St.; MELROSE AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, from 3d Ave. to 163d St.; OGDEN AVENUE SEWER, from Jerome Ave. to the summit north of 164th St., (Kemp Pl.) 137TH STREET PAVING, between Alexander and Brook Aves.; 138TH STREET PAVING, between 3d and Alexander Aves.; 142D STREET PAVING, between Brook and St. Ann's Aves.; SHERMAN AVENUE SEWER, between 161st and 164th Sts.; ST. ANN'S AVENUE BASIN, n. w. cor. of 156th St.; ST. JOSEPH STREET SEWER, between Bungay St. and Timpson Pl.
24TH WARD.—175TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, between Webster and 3d Aves.; WEBSTER AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, BUILDING APPROACHES, AND FENCING, between 184th St. and the Kingsbridge Road.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, August 27, 1897.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.
Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. C. 12:40 P. M., 1:00 P. M. Parlor Car.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. C. 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Saturdays 12:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.
Rockaway Beach.
Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M. Exc. from 34th St., 40c.; from Brooklyn, 30c.; East N. Y., 25c.
Coney Island.
CULVER ROUTE.
Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
Long Beach.
Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

Columbia Navigation and Trading Company.
S. S. City of Columbia (1,900 tons) will depart from the Old Dominion Line pier, 26, North River, Wednesday, Dec. 1st, for
ST. MICHAEL,
connecting with Company's river steamers for
DAWSON CITY.
Fare to Dawson City, including 1,000 pounds of baggage, $680.00 up, according to accommodation. Passengers desiring to meet the ship at San Francisco or Seattle will be provided with transportation to rail or other point at same rate.
The City of Columbia has been selected and purchased from the Old Dominion S. S. Co. by the Columbia Navigation & Trading Co., 69 Wall St., on account of her seaworthy qualities and adaptability to this service.
For passage tickets and further information, apply to the agents,
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St., New York.

"THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8 45, 7:30, 10:00, 11: 0 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:30, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M., 12:30, 1:00, 2:30, 3:30, 5:00 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:15, 10:45, 11:45, A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:15, P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11:00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3:5, 5:30, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSIONS, 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION
TO
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko,
AND THE
Famed Switchback,
VIA
Central Railroad of New Jersey.
MONDAY, SEPT. 6,
a special excursion train, with lunch car attached, will leave New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M., Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry,) at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9 P. M. Fare for the round trip: Adults, $2.25; children, $1.69. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

LAKE PLACID.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—
Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.
WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.
THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 PM.
AMES COTTAGE, —Lv N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 16:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.
CASCADEVILLE.
THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 8:15 P. M., 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

21ST ST., 47 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; table board; terms reasonable; references.

16TH ST., 18 WEST.—Furnished room in well-appointed house; references exchanged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Norwegian girl as chamberma.d and sewing; best city reference from last place. Call for two days at 585 West 145th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; all kinds of family cooking; soups, fish, meats, game; best city reference; country preferred. Call at 345 West 34th st., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a German cook; experienced in all branches. A., 162 East 23d St.

COOK, &c.—To work by day in kitchen or laundry; good reference. 212 East 44th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Protestant woman to cook, wash, and clean by the day. G. M., 22 West 99th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a first-class, competent, trustworthy infant's nurse; willing and obliging; understands all baby foods best personal and doctors' references. Call at present employer's, 246 West 55th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss man as butler; honest, sober; good worker; excellent references. Joseph, care Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

Coachmen

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and USEFUL MAN.—By a single German Protestant; 45; thoroughly experienced; strictly sober and trustworthy; not afraid of work; good references. Reliable. Box 194 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By a colored coachman; well experienced; will give best reference; seven years with the late Mrs. Gen. Fry, city. William H. Haney, 230 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced English coachman; just arrived from England; good charcters; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 10 stones; age, 35. H. B., Box 150 Times Office.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience in all branches of gardening; references from prominent parties. Gardener, Box 249, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER, &c.—By a young German; educated; position of trust, or as cashier or collector; bonds furnished. N., 1,318 2d Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

POSITION OPEN FOR INTELLIGENT, ENERgetic man, who is not afraid of hard work, who is able to refer to his former employer, and who has held a position with one house for at least two years. Wanted for the purpose of putting out our forthcoming Credit Guide. If alive, should make $.00 a week. No applicant will receive consideration who has been discharged for dishonesty, who is not strictly sober, or who does not send references in advance by mail. Apply in person Wednesday morning to Henry Brock, President Brock's Commercial Agency, 271 Broadway.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SOLICIT ADVERTISements for a prominent New York daily newspaper. Address W. S., Box 101 Times Office.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R. foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with Mountain trains. Stateroome lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM | Main, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
Karlsruhe.....Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Sept. 16, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Sept. 23, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Kaiser Wil. Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normania, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 87 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth.
(London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM | Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM | Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Sept. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Pennsylva'a, Sept. 4, 11 AM | Patria, Sept. 11, 7 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22
PARIS.....Sept. 8 | PARIS.....Sept. 29
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon | Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon
Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon | West'n'd, Sept. 22, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $100 and up by all steamers, except La Champagne, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, Sept. 4, 1 PM | Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M
Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM | Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A.M.
Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM | Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM
Extra Sailings.
Aurania, Sept. Noon | Servia, Sept. 21, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 849 Broadway or 327 Battery Place, Washington Building and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Aug. 30
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Sept. 3
COMANCHE.....Monday, Sept. 6
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing Sawed Yellow Pine Timber, Contract No. 607, and for repairing platform at 7th Av., Harlem River, Contract 595, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, N. R., until 11:30 o'clock A. M. Sept. 10, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments representing as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Columbus, and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next afternoon. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated cars. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains Illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 225 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lake Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor car to Bloomville and New Paltz.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor car attached, to Bloomville and Saratoga.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A. B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex; A10:15, B10:46 A. M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20 A. M. C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook, and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parl

GRAVES' NEW GOLD WATCH

It Was Bought Out of a Barrel in New York Below Central Park.

SEEMS TO LACK PRINCIPLE

Eccentricities of a "Klondike" Timepiece Which Have Interested the Old Town of Flatbush, Caused Discussion, and Provoked Betting.

Flatbush is now in a feverish condition of mind over a watch which Charles Graves, who lives near the Park entrance, bought in some unknown street in New York City.

Mr. Graves had been to New York before and thought he understood the eccentricities and enterprises of that town fairly well. He thinks, however, that on this occasion somebody poisoned him, because he cannot remember localities. He is quite positive that he was below Central Park, but beyond that general conviction his knowledge fails. He knows, however, that he bought a watch, and recollects that he was attracted by a sign saying that fine hunting-case gold watches were on sale, marked down to $2.95. Mr. Graves had gone to the city to buy a pair of shoes for $3.50, but was impressed by the opportunity to save 55 cents and acquire a timepiece and a valuable asset. He understood that the low price was the result of the recent discoveries of gold in the Klondike country.

He was struck by the fact that the man he bought the watch from got it out of a barrel which he said was a fresh one just imported from New Jersey. Mr. Graves had never before seen gold watches sold from barrels, but the man said that that was the customary way under the operations of the Dingley bill.

When Mr. Graves inspected his purchase yesterday morning he was impressed by it. It is an impressive watch, heavily chased outside and elaborately engraved. It also seems to be chased inside, judging by the time it makes. The man who sold it said if it did not run he would refund the money. He will not have to return the money. The watch not only runs, but it outruns any watch ever seen in Flatbush. When Mr. Graves looked at his watch he saw it was 10:30. He was scandalized by the lateness of his household, and proceeded to rouse everybody with vigorous protests against the general indolence. By the time he had knocked and shouted and stirred his yawning and astonished family he looked at his watch again and saw that it was 5 o'clock. The hands did not say whether it was 5 A. M. or 5 P. M., and Mr. Graves did not know whether he had gained a day or was short a night. The fact that the sun was just beginning to show over the hills to the east and that there was no sign of smoke from any chimney in town but his own convinced him that he was wrong somehow.

He did not lose faith in his watch. Looking at the engraving and feeling the weight of it, he became satisfied that there had been merely a slip of a cog or a temporary displacement of the ball bearings, and faithfully wound up the machinery as far as his strength would allow. He wound and wound. According to his calculations the watch has between three and four miles of mainspring. He figured that the winder took up two inches of slack at every turn, and that he turned it more than 90,000 times. A peculiarity of the mechanism is that the watch seems to lock itself automatically as it is wound. As the time for morning service was supposed to be approaching, Mr. Graves endeavored to consult his acquisition, and then discovered that he would have to borrow a jimmy or crowbar and commit burglary to open it. Early in the afternoon, however, the time limit seemed to have expired, and the watch suddenly opened of its own accord like a thirsty oyster and was found to be pounding along in the homestretch and again marking 10:30. That seems to be a favorite time with it. Whenever it has no other special business to attend to it works around to 10:30.

Mr. Graves was displaying his watch with pardonable pride last evening, and its peculiarities attracted public attention. It seems to be a conscientious watch, and makes an honest effort to agree with every other timepiece it is brought in contact with. Mr. Graves says the great fault with it is that it lacks the courage of its own convictions, and has no will of its own. It does not hesitate to jump forward or backward a few hours to harmonize with anything that comes against it, and the village people are vaguely guessing and betting on it. Some think it works double time when the door is shut, and that according to it we are now about the 20th of December. Others insist that it works retrogressively at night, and is now operating early in last March. Nobody has yet learned, however, exactly what principles it works on. Mr. Graves, after he had studied it a long time, said he did not believe it had any principles. He thought it was actuated only by a desire to be accommodating and humorous. So long as anybody is watching it it ticks steadily enough. The moment the case is snapped shut the hands either balk or whirl. It may be closed at 6:35, for instance, and opened a moment later at 12:10. Nobody knows whether it is fast or slow, and whether to time it announces is yesterday or the day after to-morrow, whether it works in futures or expired contracts, whether it should carry handicap or be allowed concessions. It is what the race-track men call an uncertain runner.

If the man with the barrel of watches can be found a committee of Flatbush residents will probably wait on him and ask for a clue to the combination of Mr. Graves's watch. Curiosity has been much excited and bets are being registered on the issue whether the machine is behind or ahead of time.

Patrolman Accuses Roundsman.

Roundsman Milton Woodbridge of the King's Bridge Police Station was held yesterday for examination to-day by Magistrate Poole, in the Harlem Police Court, accused of drawing a revolver on Policeman John J. Shannon of the East Eighty-eighth Street station. The trouble occurred when Shannon found Woodbridge visiting Mrs. Sadie Shannon, whom he suspected Woodbridge of alienating his wife's affections, and set a watch on them. He found them together Saturday night and a scrimmage resulted and Woodbridge drew a revolver. Woodbridge has a blackened eye and several bruises on his face. Shannon is unmarked.

Chickens in a Cellar Illegally.

Some unknown person put a coop filled with chickens in the cellar of Mrs. Anna Pincus's butter store at 150 Ridge Street Saturday night. This was in violation of the law, and Henry Price, sixteen years of age, who is an Assistant Health Board Inspector, witnessed the act. He waited a reasonable time and then caused the arrest of Mrs. Pincus. At the Essex Market Court yesterday, despite Mrs. Pincus's protestations of ignorance as to who put the chickens in the cellar, she was held in $50 bail for trial.

Stabbed Seven Times.

Thomas Callahan, twenty-nine years old, of 391 East Fourth Street, was carried into Gouverneur Hospital at 6 o'clock yesterday morning suffering from seven stab wounds. James Hendsey of 3 Second Avenue, who took him to the hospital, was arrested on suspicion of being the assailant. He was arraigned in the Essex Market Court later, and stated that he found Callahan lying at the corner of Cherry and Corlears Streets. A broken butcher's knife was found near him. He was discharged. Callahan's condition is serious.

Hackmen Will Not Reduce Fares.

The public hackmen met yesterday at McGarry's Hall, Thirty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, to discuss the advisability of reducing hack fares to 25 cents a mile. They were not in favor of doing so, at least not for the present, and decided to concentrate their energies on the proposed ordinance to prevent public hackmen from standing opposite hotel stands, which are pre-empted by the livery stables. A committee was appointed to go before the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday to oppose the bill.

Reckless Driver Fined $10.

John Shields of 224 Lexington Avenue was fined $10 yesterday in the Harlem Police Court for reckless driving. He ran over the bicycle of Frank Behringer of 354 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street last Saturday night.

SUSQUEHANNA'S QUICK VOYAGE

Capt. Sewall Sailed His Big Ship from Honolulu to This Port in Eighty-nine Days.

The big American four-masted ship Susquehanna, lying at anchor down the bay, arrived in port Friday night after one of the fastest voyages from Honolulu in the record of sailing vessels. Less than a year ago she sailed from Philadelphia for Japan. From Japan she went to the Hawaiian Islands, and, sailing thence May 29, with a cargo of 2,100 tons of raw sugar, she made this port in eighty-nine days, covering a course of over 14,000 nautical miles.

The Susquehanna is a Bath ship of 2,600 tons, commanded by Capt. J. E. Sewall, nephew of Arthur Sewall, the silver candidate for the Vice Presidency last Fall. She is owned by Arthur Sewall & Co. Capt. Sewall had with him on this voyage his wife and a sister. The crew numbered thirty, all told. With a spread of 9,000 yards of canvas, the Susquehanna had the northeast trades with her from the Sandwich Islands to the Horn, which she reached in forty-nine days. She was in latitude 44 degrees south, longitude 118 degrees west on July 4. A pig was killed, and the crew had a roast, with punch and fresh vegetables, in celebration of the day.

Gales were encountered west of the cape, but from 50 degrees south in the Pacific around to 50 degrees south in the Atlantic only ten days were consumed. Fair winds marked the run up the South Atlantic. She was nineteen days from the Horn to the equator, averaging 210 knots a day, and one day's run being 270 knots. She was twenty-three days coming north from the equator. Many a tramp steamer takes longer. Yet the Susquehanna had light winds from the equator. The average daily run for the voyage was 160 knots.

The trip is the fastest made by a sailing vessel from Honolulu since the Sovereign of the Seas did it in eighty-two days in the early fifties. The Sovereign of the Seas was one of the best of the clippers turned out by Donald McKay, and one of the proudest sailers that ever hailed from Boston. On her record-breaking run around the Horn she one day made 436 knots, and for four days averaged 398 knots.

Sailing ships are made larger now than in those days, but they are freight carriers pure and simple, and the fine lines and narrow prows of the clippers are sacrificed to cargo space.

AMERICA'S FAMOUS DENTIST.

Dr. Evans Comes from Paris with the Body of His Wife—Goes to Philadelphia.

Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist, who for forty years has been the most famous dentist in Europe, was a passenger on the steamship La Champagne, which arrived yesterday. He returned to this country with the body of his wife, who died on June 17, that the burial might take place in her own land.

Dr. Evans was a Philadelphian and is seventy-five years old. He went to Paris in 1846, and soon won a great reputation. He has attended to the teeth of nearly all European royalty, all of the crowned heads, save Queen Victoria and the present Sultan of Turkey, having been among his patients. He attended Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie, enjoying their especial favor. Investments in Paris real estate, which increased enormously in value with the laying out of the boulevards, made him a man of great wealth. His fortune is estimated at $35,000,000.

After Sedan, it was in Dr. Evans's carriage that the Empress Eugénie, with his assistance, escaped the mob and made the journey to Calais. The character of the friendship of the ex-Empress was exemplified when, on the recent death of Mrs. Evans, Eugénie, then in Constantinople, hurried to Paris to offer personally her consolation. Dr. Evans has innumerable orders and decorations, but he brought with him one token of royal interest of which he consented to speak, but further than this he refused to be interviewed.

In the doctor's party were Dr. and Mrs. Edward Crane, Dr. Crane, being a partner; Mrs. and Miss Whelen and a valet. Mrs. Whelen carried a vallse-like receptacle, which contained a handsome Japanese poodle.

Dr. Evans, speaking with accent suggestive of the English, said: "That poodle is one of my most treasured possessions. It belonged to my dear wife. We once had a little dog which was noticed by the Princess of Wales when she came to my office to have her teeth treated. Some time after that I was summoned to England to again attend to the Princess's teeth, and she asked me about that little dog. I told her that we had lost it. It had strayed away. Nothing more was said about it, but after my return to Paris, she sent to my wife this Japanese poodle, which had been a present from the wife of the Mikado."

Dr. Evans has no children. He was met at the pier by a number of relatives, among them Col. Charles F. Muller of Utica, N. Y.; a nephew, and J. R. Evans of this city, another nephew, and by Dr. Henry C. Schurtleff of Philadelphia.

Nearly the entire party accompanied Dr. Evans and the body of his wife to Philadelphia. The Evans residence, still owned by the doctor, is at 4011 Spruce Street. Funeral services over the body of Mrs. Evans will be held on Wednesday afternoon in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, and the burial will be at Woodland, Philadelphia.

Dr. Evans will remain for a short time in Philadelphia, and will then come to New York to look after some real estate on Riverside Heights, which he purchased when he came here in 1876 to attend the Centennial Exposition, which is said to be now worth $5,000,000. He will then return to Paris.

Dr. Evans in stature is below medium height, has stooped shoulders, and a thin face, with high cheekbones. He wears short side whiskers. In Paris the doctor lives in a magnificent house at 43, Bois de Boulogne.

George Kauber in Trouble.

George Kauber, twenty-two years of age, of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Park Avenue, was held for trial in the Harlem Police Court yesterday for assaulting Michael McNulty of 590 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and attempting to stab the policemen who arrested him. He was in a fight Saturday night on Third Avenue with a man who had kicked his dog, and was beaten severely. Crazy with pain and liquor, he ran down the street slashing wildly with the open jackknife he carried. He cut McNulty, who was reading a newspaper under an electric light, and fought the two policemen who arrested him. He said in court the injury to McNulty was an accident, and he was too excited to know what he was doing when he resisted arrest.

Dr. Pierson and His Coachman Hurt.

Dr. W. H. Pierson of 101 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was driving up Brooklyn Avenue yesterday afternoon in his buggy. As he turned into Fulton Street a car of the Lorimer Street line came out of the carhouse at the corner and struck one of the rear wheels of the buggy, overturning it and throwing both the doctor and his colored coachman, Clayborne Carter, out on the street. The coachman was insensible when picked up, and was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital. The doctor, who was severely bruised, was removed to his home. It was said at the hospital that Carter's injuries are not dangerous. The doctor will probably be confined to his bed for several days.

Skull Fractured with a Club.

Frederick Diercker, a saloon keeper at 455 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning got into a fight with Thomas Brady, who lives at 41 Division Avenue. In the fight Diercker beat Brady into insensibility with a club and fractured his skull. He was taken home and his condition is said to be critical. Diercker was arrested, and when he was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday pleaded self-defense. Justice Kramer adjourned the hearing until to-day.

A Tramp with a Ladies' Bicycle.

Just at daylight yesterday morning Policeman Kirschner of Hoboken saw a man who bore all the marks of a typical tramp walking up Bloomfield Street in that city. He was leading a ladies' bicycle, the possession of which he could not account for. The tramp was halted, and said he was Robert Adrain of nowhere in particular. He was locked up. The wheel is still unclaimed.

Fishing Vessels Spoken.

The steamship Asturia, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, reported that on Aug. 25, on the Banks, she spoke a French fishing brig, showing letters H W M G, with 50,000 fish, and the French bark Patrie, with 200,000 fish. Both asked to be reported all well.

SPICER M'NEELEY'S WHEEL

How the Joy of McCormick's Tenements Healed a Breach Between Two Sweethearts.

MISS MAGUIRE'S FIRST RIDE

It Led to Disaster on an Improvised Track, and the Unhappy Young Man Seeking Revenge Found Happiness.

When Spicer McNeeley brought a bicycle home to the McCormick tenements last May it was the most exciting event that had occurred for many a day in the neighborhood of Fifty-seventh Street, west of Tenth Avenue. Not that events of an exciting nature are infrequent in that locality. The gong of an ambulance is often heard there. The police patrol wagon is well enough known to be readily recognized, and at rare intervals a fire engine leaves its smoky trail through the block. But McNeeley's bicycle was far and above the attractions enumerated. Wheels were not unknown to individuals, but this was the first that had ever come there to stay, and feelings of local pride and social elevation mingled with and added to the natural enthusiasm.

When Spicer arrived at the door of his home with the wheel his mother was proud of him, and only deferred an osculatory demonstration when he asked her to let him alone until he got his prize safely into the house. It was carried carefully up stairs, and later in the evening Mrs. McNeeley held an informal reception for its exhibition. It looked splendid with its bright tires and shining handle bars as it stood in the corner protected from the visitors' hands by the red-spotted, gilt-backed sofa.

After the curiosity of the many had been satisfied, Mrs. McNeeley's personal and particular friends remained to discuss cycling and kindred topics.

"What mek is it, Mrs. McNeeley?" asked Mrs. Boran, when everybody had agreed that there was "niver anny ting loike thot whin we were gyurls."

"It's an instalment wheel," was the complacent answer.

"He'll be wearin' wan of thim funny suits?" inquired Mrs. Lenahan, meditatively.

"He will that," said Mrs. McNeeley, proudly, "but he'll git stockins that 'ull be stayin' up, I'm thinkin'."

Miss Maguire's Discomfort.

There was one person in the neighborhood who did not share in the general rejoicing. That person was Beezie Maguire, considered by many the prettiest girl on the block, the daughter of Bill Maguire, a sub-foreman on a street railway construction gang, and a close friend of the political leader of the district. She lived on the first floor of the Andromache flats, on the other side of the street, a political prestige of her father gave her social standing, and her own qualifications had done the rest.

Miss Maguire and Spicer were good friends last Winter; upon such terms, indeed, that Mrs. McNeeley and Mrs. Maguire nodded and looked conscious when their names were coupled at the tenement meeting on any convenient doorstep. But jealousy and coquetry had led to differences and an open quarrel, and at the advent of the bicycle the two were not on speaking terms.

The wheel brought her troubles home to the girl. She liked Spicer and wanted to congratulate him, but she could not be the first to break the silence. Fate called her when her companions gleefully announced that "Spicer's going to let me learn," or "Ain't that a lovely suit," and her heart grew bitter. She made remarks to the effect that "She couldn't see why," but the only result was the suggestion that "Beezie was jealous, and serve her right."

One afternoon, long after Spicer had acquired proficiency, a group of girls sat on the steps of the Andromache flats. Miss Maguire was the leader until some one turned the conversation to bicycles. Then she relapsed into silence, and heard the others talk of how, under Spicer's tutelage, they had acquired the art of pedaling without being held up.

"Why don't you learn, Beezie?" asked one.

"H'm, I don't care for it. It isn't so hard, anyway."

"Oh, isn't it?" put in another. "You can't ride, just the same!"

Taking Her First Lesson.

The upshot was that eight or nine girls watched until Mrs. McNeeley was talking about the neighbors with a friend from the next street, and then stole into her apartments, took possession of Spicer's wheel, and carried it to the roof of the tenement.

The roof is flat, covered with tar and felt, and slopes gently. Wires and ropes of many clothes lines cross and recross, and an occasional chimney lends solidity to the view. The girls moved the poles, converting the roof into a safe if somewhat contracted bicycle track. The eldest led the way, and then two or three helped Beezie mount the machine. They held her on, laughing at her attempts to maintain an equilibrium. Her own lack of dexterity had put her in bad humor, and the chaffing was more than she could stand. "Go 'way!" she said, sullenly, "I'll ride it alone."

With elaborate but sarcastic politeness her friends took her at her word, and withdrew to a safe distance, leaving her supported by a convenient chimney.

"Why don't you start?" asked one of her late instructors, and the other girls laughed. That settled it, and Beezie pressed her feet hard down on the pedals. The wheel started, lurched to one side, half doubled up, and the next instant there was a tangled heap of steel, iron, and girl lying at the base of another chimney. The girl part of the combination sprang up and declared she wasn't hurt a bit. But when it came to the other part an anxious inspection was followed by looks of consternation. One handle bar and a pedal were bent and twisted.

No one was laughing now. Two or three children who had been watching the sport were scared by threats of chastisement into promising never to tell, and the girls decided to put the wheel back in the McNeeleys' apartments and trust to luck for the future.

When Spicer returned from work that night his mother, without a word, led him to the damaged wheel and pointed at it. It is presumed that Spicer did the subject justice, but no one knows exactly what he said. It was soon known that the wheel was damaged and that he was seeking for the culprit.

He was looking so fierce when he met little Maggie Boran coming in with a can under her arm that she burst into tears and involuntarily cried: "It wasn't me, Spicer; I didn't touch it."

"Who was it?" he asked.

"Beezie Maguire an' the big girls up on the roof, and—" Here sobs interrupted the child.

Spicer Forgives Everything.

Spicer stood on the steps dazed. Beezie, the girl who despite their quarrel could have had his wheel or anything else he owned, to take it from his room and break it. He could not believe it. Then he decided to go and ask her. She answered his ring at the door, and they faced each other, he pained and indignant, she nervous but defiant.

"Why did you break my wheel?" he asked, abruptly.

"How do you know I did?" was the answer.

"Well, it don't matter how I know, but you did, and I want to say that I've a good mind to have you arrested."

"Go ahead, then," this with a shake of the head. "I guess, Mr. Spicer McNeeley, my father can pay for all the damage I did or buy you a couple of wheels—"

"I ain't that," broke in Spicer, earnestly, "and you know it, too, Beezie, but it seems to me that when a girl shakes a fellow what likes her she ought to let him alone. I never done anything to you. When you shook me I didn't complain. You could have had the wheel if you'd asked me. But you wouldn't ask, and you wouldn't let me talk t'you. That's what gets me. You never gave me the chance to offer it to you, and yet you go over and take it." He paused to take breath.

The defiant look on the girl's face had vanished. She stood nervously twisting her handkerchief in her fingers, lifting her eyes now and then from the carpet to look at him. He, absorbed in his own grief, did not see how hard she was fighting to hold back her tears. He was continuing to upbraid her, when a choking sob stopped him. He broke off in an instant in astonishment. Before him stood the girl, her lips trembling and her eyes suffused. "I—I—" she began, when he sprang forward. "Ah, don't do that!" he exclaimed. "I'd sooner lose ten wheels." And then—well, Mrs. McNeeley confided to Mrs. Lenahan and Mrs. Boran in confidence last Friday that Spicer and Beezie are to be married in October.

BUYERS SPEND MILLIONS

Effect on New York Trade of the Work of the Merchants' Association.

MORE VISITORS NEXT MONTH

The Second Series of Merchants' Excursions to This City Under Way—Influx of Buyers Greater than Ever Before—Prospects Bright.

Estimates of the amount of trade brought to New York through the efforts of the Merchants' Association range from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000. President King believes that the Summer and Fall buying by out-of-town merchants will reach $60,000,000. The influx of visitors who are buyers of merchandise of various kinds has thus far been greater than any year since 1892. The second series of excursions from points in the territory of the Joint Traffic Association are now well under way. The sale of tickets for these trips began last Friday and will continue until to-morrow night. As soon as these excursions are over others will commence from the Trunk Line territory and the South, consequently September promises to be a very busy month in the rooms of the Merchants' Association.

Concerning the work of the association thus far, Vice President John C. Juhring said on Saturday: "I have talked with several hundred buyers within the last week, and they all speak in the most hopeful manner of the future. They say that business is vastly improved over the corresponding period of last year; that the farmers everywhere are happy over the fact of increased crops and at being able to obtain good prices for them. This enables the farmer class to indulge themselves where heretofore they have been curtailing their expenses, so that now they are in a position to spend more money for food, clothing, farming implements, and other necessities of their lives as well as to partake of some of the luxuries. The outlook is very rosy. There is never smoke without some fire, and all this talk coming directly from the local merchants throughout the country who are in close personal contact with the people in their various sections, is pretty good evidence that there is a degree of prosperity greater than we have experienced for several years. So far as New York is concerned, the time is ripe for the Merchants' Association. It deserves the support of everybody who has any interest whatever, who either lives or does business in the city, and if it gets the support to which it is entitled it will become the largest and most powerful organization of its kind in the world.

"Mr. Charles H. Koehnan of Dayton, Ohio, came in to see me a day or two ago. He told me that he had not been in New York since 1887, and when I asked him what had induced him to come this time, he replied that he had read some of the circulars of the Merchants' Association, and that they had decided it. He also said that the wide publicity which had been given the work of the association in the newspapers and calling attention to New York as the great market of the country had influenced him."

W. L. Hill, dry goods merchant, of Winston, N. C., who is now in this city, says: "This is my first visit to New York in two years. Last year was so poor that I had very little need for extra goods. This season the prospect is so encouraging that I have come on and intend buying to make up for not having come here last year. I am an advocate of New York from the word 'Go!' I have been doing business just long enough to appreciate the manifold advantages presented to the merchant trading in the New York market."

George T. Gately of the William Barr Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, Mo., said: "Business with our house is never dull. We have not felt any of the so-called 'depression' in trade. We are away ahead in all departments this year. The New York market is the only market for live business men, and all live business men are well aware of this fact. We buy all our goods from the New York market, and have been doing so for forty years. If there were a better market we should have known of it long before this."

E. E. Jacobs, dry goods merchant, of Lizonier, Ind., said: "This is my first visit to New York in six years. I have been buying from visiting salesmen. I am very glad that I came on, for I find a very fine market and prices very satisfactory."

CONEY ISLAND UNMOLESTED.

No City Official Disturbed the Serenity of the Showmen.

No curious official was at Coney Island yesterday, and a general feeling of relief was felt by showmen and hotel keepers.

The Bowery was in full blast, and all the shows were running double time, with the performers costumed and painted.

A SCORCHER CAUGHT.

William Crowley, twenty years old, of 415 East Thirteenth Street, a tailor's apprentice, had an engagement last night to take a bicycle ride with a young lady. Crowley was to meet the girl at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue at 8 o'clock. When he mounted his wheel it was a case of scorch or be late, and he scorched. Selig Whitman, later known as "Ajax," of the bicycle squad, saw Crowley scorching and a chase followed.

When Whitman closed up on Crowley he shouted to him to stop. Crowley looked back and said: "I've got a date up town. Please excuse my haste!" Whitman did not like the explanation, and he increased his spurt so that he caught Crowley after six blocks of fast work.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station Crowley wept. He told about his girl being all alone up town waiting for him. He left his bicycle for security, and hastened to take an elevated train to cancel the engagement for the ride.

Cigarette Pasquale's Sacrilege.

Cigarette Pasquale, fifty years old, of 404 West Fifty-sixth Street, was arrested last night by the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, charged with stealing a pocketbook in the church of St. Paul the Apostle, on West Fifty-ninth Street, near Columbus Avenue. The Paulist Fathers have received several complaints from persons who have lost their pocketbooks in the church. Last night Annie McKinney of 117 West Sixtieth Street went to the church and placed her pocketbook on the seat of the pew while she knelt at her devotions. Old Cigarette was in the pew behind her. He left the church suddenly and the pocketbook disappeared. It contained $7. James Mallon, one of the parishioners, says that he saw the old man take the purse from the seat. He followed him from the church and caused his arrest.

Alleged Gamblers Fined.

George Miller, sixty years old, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday on the charge of keeping a gambling house at 684 German Place. With him were twelve white and colored men, who were charged with gambling. There had been many complaints made of Miller's place, and two detectives disguised as laborers entered the room Saturday night. Craps, poker, and pool were being played. A squad of twenty men broke into the place at a given signal, and a scramble followed. The men went through windows like black streaks, and some disappeared up the chimney. A dozen were caught, and each paid $3 to satisfy justice. Miller was held in $500 bail for trial.

A Septuagenarian Arrested.

Lincoln Corcoran, seventy-five years old, who lives in a shanty at Ryder Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, was arrested by the police of the Alexander Avenue Station last night on the charge of assault. The old man had been teased by the children of the neighborhood, and struck little Annie Berrals on the head with a stick. The child received a slight scalp wound.

The Morals of Anarchists.

H. M. Kelly of Boston read a paper on "Anarchists' Morals" before the New York Debating Society last night at its rooms, 1,524 Avenue A. There was a small attendance. Mr. Kelly said that Anarchists have no standard of morality. Each man and each woman must establish his or her own standard.

WILD STEER IN THE STREETS.

Made a Tour of the West Side and Raced with Cochrane in a Ditch.

A steer had a great deal of sport in Eleventh Avenue and some other streets yesterday afternoon, and contrived to promote the activity and stimulate the interest of Charles Cochrane of 631 Eleventh Avenue.

The steer was one of a drove which arrived at the foot of West Twenty-third Street at 3:30 o'clock, on the way to the Eastman establishment, in West Forty-third Street. He organized himself as a mutiny while going up Eleventh Avenue and disorganized the entire precinct.

He galloped and gamboled about through Fortieth and Forty-second Streets and Eleventh and Eighth Avenues, and apparently had a pleasant time, all by himself. People fled in all directions as he approached, and many impromptu visits were made without the formality of introductions or invitations. Men, women, and children dived into the most convenient doorways.

Having amused himself with the tour, the steer returned to Eleventh Avenue, and proceeded to do business with Mr. Cochrane, who had sought refuge in a deep trench which has been dug for a water main. The steer jumped into this, nearly landing on Mr. Cochrane, and then the two had a straightaway race. There was no room for manoeuvres. The steer could not turn, and Mr. Cochrane did not wish to turn. Each did his best, and they went a block in excellent but unrecorded time.

Mr. Cochrane's lead was being cut down rapidly when he reached a favorable place, and scrambled out an inch or two ahead of a pair of menacing horns. He was slightly bruised, and had no breath to spare.

A crowd of several thousand people gathered, and watched the steer charge the end of the ditch in vain efforts to get out and resume the sport. At last policemen from the West Forty-seventh Street Station managed to put a lasso over his head, and twelve men, a derrick, and a wagon were sent out as a wrecking party from Eastman's. After several ropes had been broken the animal was ignominiously hoisted out of the ditch and into the wagon and hauled away. Mr. Cochrane will make a special point of trying to get a piece of him to eat as a matter of personal satisfaction.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Rev. Father Lavelle Tells of the Plans for an Enlargement.

The Rev. Father Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral in this city, and head of the Catholic Summer School at Lake Champlain, returned home from the latter place on Saturday. He was much pleased with this year's sessions of the school, which closed last Friday. "Our school has passed the experimental and problem stage," he said, "and is now a fixed institution established on a substantial foundation. Financially it is self-sustaining. The attendance this Summer has been greater than ever before, and a large number of distinguished people visited it.

"Chief among these were ex-President Cleveland, Vice President Hobart, Archbishop Corrigan, Apostolic Delegate Martinelli, Bishops Watterson of Columbus, Ohio; McQuaid of Rochester, Farley of New York, Monahan of Wilmington, Del.; Gabriels of Ogdensburg, and Mgrs. Nugent of Liverpool and Conaty of the Catholic University in Washington.

"We were obliged to turn away, for lack of room, as many persons as we accommodated. In consequence of this immediate steps will be taken to increase the accommodations of the place. We have 450 acres of land, which will meet all requirements for some time to come, and next Summer the present accommodations will be doubled. Pledges have been received already for the erection of club, or community, houses by prominent Catholics in Brooklyn, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany. These houses will each be similar in style to the large structure built by New York City people early last Spring. Private cottages will be erected by Prof. Dundon of the Normal College, the Rev. Father Healy of St. Bernard's church, in this city, Cornelius O'Reilly of this city, and Mr. Crawman of Rochester.

"This Summer school brings a higher education down to all people that care to avail themselves of it. We shall have more courses of lectures next year, with a wider scope. Many of the educated people who attended the lectures this year expressed surprise at the high grade of our educational departments."

TEMPERANCE FOR CHILDREN.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union Will Take Them into the Organization.

The Rev. Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, General Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, has returned from the twenty-seventh annual convention of the organization, just held at Scranton, Penn. Father Doyle says the convention was the most successful in the history of the union, and was one of the most important. The body now numbers 77,254 members, of whom 3,459, belonging to 75 societies, were added during the last year. For the last four years the total increase in membership has reached 21,841, included in 382 individual societies.

"The convention did more real work for temperance than any previous one ever did," said Father Doyle, "because it determined to make special effort to gather in children into the organization, thus establishing their future and the future of the movement. This work will be accomplished by the formation of juvenile societies. All the Bishops of the country now pledge the girls and boys at confirmation to abstain from intoxicating liquors until they are twenty-one years old. When the Bishop leaves the parish after confirmation the responsibility rests with the parish to see that these boys and girls are organized into total abstinence societies and the sentiment encouraged and strengthened in them.

"This work will be begun immediately throughout the country, and the practical result will be that by Christmas thousands of children who have taken the total abstinence pledge will have been enrolled into a great juvenile temperance army."

A New Medal for Sousa.

When Director John Philip Sousa stepped on the stage at Manhattan Beach last night to conduct his concert there glittered on his breast a new decoration. The medal, which is quite large, is in the form of an American flag. It is of solid gold; red, white, and blue enamel, indicating the field and union of the flag, the stars being gold. Across the flag in letters of gold are the words, "The Stars and Stripes Forever." This is the title of Mr. Sousa's latest march, which has been such an enormous success at the beach during this Summer. On the reverse of the medal are engraved the words, "Long Live the March King." Mr. Sousa's new decoration is the gift of a prominent New York society lady, who has been a constant attendant upon his concerts at Manhattan Beach during the last five years.

Tried Twice to Kill Himself.

Francois Mathias, sixty-eight years of age, a well-known resident of Richmond Valley, S. I., whose home is on the Amboy Road, made a double attempt at suicide late on Saturday night. He first drank a solution of paris green and then slashed his throat with a penknife. Dr. Walker Washington of Tottenville sewed up the wound and used the stomach pump. It is thought he will recover. He has been despondent for some time.

Many Visitors to Staten Island.

Over 50,000 people visited Midland and South Beaches, at Staten Island, yesterday. The crowds were the largest seen on Staten Island this Summer. The trains on the Staten Island Rapid Transit and the electric cars were crowded throughout the day. The latter companies were unable to carry the crowds in the open cars, and the Winter cars were brought into service.

A Young Girl Fatally Injured.

Delia Mooley, seventeen years old, of 621 Grand Street, Jersey City, attempted to cross the street in front of her home last night, when she was struck by a trolley car of the Consolidated Traction Company's line, and fatally injured.

Crowd at the Aquarum.

Twelve thousand persons visited the Aquarium yesterday, this being one of the largest attendances since Spring. The fighting loggerhead turtles, the barking West Indian seals, and the brilliant colored specimens of Bermuda fish were the main attractions.

In a ten-day's visit to New York you try to sandwich shopping with sightseeing and it's a constant hurry—a jump into a place and a scramble out again.

Winter goods are ready, but you needn't buy.

Leave your measure; when settled quietly at home, it will be easy to order.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings by mail or express for man or boy.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BAVARIAN KIRMESS OPEN

First Day of the Twenty-fourth Grand and General Volksfest at Sulzer's Park.

A WEEK'S ENJOYMENT AHEAD

Grand Inaugural March Led by Pioneers in Gorgeous Uniforms and Decorations—Statue Unveiled in Afternoon and Tableaus Shown at Night.

A genuine Bavarian "Kirmess," or "Jahrmarkt," was transplanted yesterday with all its accessories to Sulzer's Harlem River Park. It was the first day of the "Twenty-fourth Grand and General Bavarian Volksfest, arranged and held under the auspices of the Bavarian Volksfest Verein of New York," which is to continue today and conclude next Sunday.

Long before the strains of the brass band gave the signal for the opening of the festival the grounds were filled with a host of enthusiastic celebrants bent on a day's unrestrained enjoyment. Their ranks were being constantly augmented by fresh arrivals from every part of the city and vicinity, and when at last a fanfare of trumpets announced the beginning of the opening march it seemed as if the place were filled to its utmost capacity.

Such a march it was, too. At the head was the ancient and honorable company of Bavarian Pioneers, in gorgeous uniforms of blue and green. The officers, with half-foot-wide epaulets, brass shields facing their stock collars, rows of medals of every known metal and conceivable design, won at the different donkey-stabbing matches, pot-beating contests, and peasants' handicap races, held by the organization, led the mile-long array of marchers. They were the heroes of the occasion, and they carried themselves with becoming dignity. Right behind them, the cynosure of all eyes, walked a little man in the uniform of a Bavarian trooper of 1870, an old-fashioned cutlass dangling at his side from an enormous belt that nearly covered the upper part of his spare frame. He wore the iron cross of the Franco-Prussian war, and at every step would raise his hand to fondle the token of his prowess.

Then followed the dignitaries and officers of the different Bavarian organizations represented at the festival, and behind them, from two to six abreast, according to size, the rank and file, including women, children, and lunch baskets. Twice the procession marched by the reviewing stand, which was, however, minus reviewers, as everybody was in the parade.

When ranks were broken President Charles Lindner of the New York Volksfest Verein made an address of welcome in German, liberally interspersed with the Bavarian dialect and a choice collection of New York's most famous idioms. The responding oration was delivered by Charles A. Klemens, Grand President of the National Alliance of the Bavarians of North America. This was followed by the feature of the day's programme, the unveiling of the "Bavaria," to the tune of the Bavarian National hymn, "Heil der im Siegeskranz." Amid deafening applause and ringing cheers the cloth was removed from a six-foot gilt statue of a woman, at whose side stood an open-mouthed, ferocious-looking gilt lion. This classical group was mounted on a pedestal decorated with blue and white paper rosettes in a variety of designs, bearing on one side the inscription, "Welcome, 1873-1897," and on another the American coat of arms with a picture of George Washington. The other two sides of the pedestal were blank.

This closed the formal exercises, and the park was turned over to the visitors, and they in turn to the tender mercies of the waiters and the proprietors of sideshows and various devices. The part of the festival dearest to the heart of every "Kirmesse" attendant had begun. Kegs with unmistakable contents suddenly appeared, as if sprung from the ground, on the ends of long tables, and disappeared with almost equal rapidity to make room for fresh ones. Around every booth where prizes were offered for varied accomplishments surged an ever-moving throng, and the carousals, Punch and Judy shows, and stage performances were liberally patronized. At the entrance fresh arrivals still came pouring in, and when the evening's entertainment commenced there were fully 5,000 persons in the park.

The feature of the evening was a series of tableaus, introducing "Henry the Lion Founding the City of Munich in 1158" and "Printing of the First German Book in the City of Bamberg." Pyrotechnical displays, illuminations, and stereopticon views closed the day's programme.

Gray's Sanity in Doubt.

Alexander Gray, forty-seven years of age, of 106 Trinity Place, was committed in the Centre Street court yesterday to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity. He was arrested on the charge of threatening to kill his wife and John Gleason, who lives in the house with them. Mrs. Gray is forty-five years old and the mother of fifteen children. She said her husband was insanely jealous, and threatened to kill her and Gleason because he heard Gleason whistling and thought he was signaling to her. She told Magistrate Corn